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CHAPTER XVI.
The Adjudication.

A dismal sight enough was presented when finally a few half-hearted torches were pressed into use to produce a scant illumination. What had been a commonplace scene now was become one of tragedy. The bank of this willow-covered island had assumed the appearance of a hostile shore. Combat, collision, war had taken the place of recent peace and silence. The night seemed ominous, as though not even these incidents were more than the beginning of others yet more serious soon to come.

Out of the confusion at last there might have been heard the voice of Dunwody, calling again for Jamieson. There was work for the surgeon when the dead and injured of both sides at last were brought aboard the little steamer and ranged in a ghastly common row along the narrow deck. "Take care of them, Jamieson," said Dunwody shortly. He himself leaned against the rail.

"You're hurt yourself, Dunwody," exclaimed Jamieson, the blood dripping from his fingers when he half rose. "What's wrong?"

"Nothing—I got a nick in my leg, I think, but I'm all right. See to the others."

Jamieson bent over the body of young Desha, who had been first to suffer here on the debated ground of Missouri. He had been shot through the upper body and had died with little suffering. Of the assailing party two others also were beyond aid, one a young planter who had joined the party some miles back beyond St. Genevieve, the other a sallow example of the "poor white trash" who made a certain part of the population of the lower country. Of these both were shot through the head, and death did not at once relieve them. They both lay groaning dully. Jamieson passed them swiftly by. The tally showed that of the Missourians three had been killed, four badly wounded, besides the slight wound of Dunwody and that of a planter by the name of Sanders, who had been shot through the arm.

Of the boat party, smaller in the first place though well armed, the loss had been slightly less. Two men had been killed outright and three others badly wounded, of these one, probably, fatally hurt. To all of these Jamieson ministered as best he might. The deck was wet with blood. Silent and saddened spectators, the attacking party stood ranged along the rail on the side next to the shore. On the opposite side were the sullen defenders.

Carlisle, the leader of the boat party, stood silent, with lips tightly compressed, not far from where Dunwody leaned against the rail. He made no comment on the scene [illegible] was apparently not unused to [illegible] spectacles. Occasionally he bent over, the better to observe the surgeon's work, but he ventured no comment and indulged in no recriminations. His slight but erect figure was military now in its formality. His face was not handsome, but the straight eyes showed fearless. The brow was strong, the nose straight and firm. Once he removed his "wide-awake" hat and passed a hand through the heavy tangle of his reddish hair. The face was that of a fanatic. It was later not unknown in yet bloodier fighting.

The night faded after all, at last. Along the level of the water's surface came some glints from the eastern sky. The horizon paled slightly. At last a haggard dawn came to light the scene. The shadows of the willow flat opened, and there lay exposed what now was a coast possessed by embattled forces.

"Captain," began Dunwody at last, turning to the commander of the boat forces. "We will be leaving before long. As for you, you will have to turn back. You will take your boat down stream, if you please."

"It's not as I please," rejoined the other. "You order us back from our journey at your own peril."

"Why argue the matter?" said Dunwody dull. "It would do no good. We're as much in earnest as you are about it, and we have beaten you. You belong to the army, but these are not enlisted men, and you're not carrying out any orders."

"That part of the argument is plain," rejoined the young officer. "But you are mistaken if you think you can order me. I'm an officer, and I'm on my own way, and I am, therefore, under orders. I was following a prisoner late in my charge when I fell in with this party bound up the river, to the Kansas front."

"The courts may take all that up. This is Missouri soil."

"It's no case for courts," answered the other sternly. "This will come before the court of God Himself."

A bitter smile played over the face of the Missourian. "You preach. Yet you yourself are lawless as the worst law-breakers. Who made our laws—you, or the whole people of this country? And if God is your court, why did you have no better aid tonight. It's the long arm wins. You see, we will fight."

"That I agree. It's force that wins, but not brute force. You will see."

"Argument!" exclaimed Dunwody. "The answer is here at our feet—it's in blood."

"So be it then!" said the other solemnly. "If it means war, let it be war. I admit that we have a fugitive slave on board—a young woman—I suppose that was the excuse for your attack."

"It was the cause of it; and we intend to take her," answered Dunwody. "We didn't intend to use violence unless it was necessary. But as to you, will you take your boat below and out of this country?"

"I will not."

"Very well, then, we'll take you from your own boat, and we'll make her pay the penalty."

"By what right?"

"By the right of the long arm, since you insist."

"You would make us prisoners—without any process of law whatever!"

"You can thresh that out in your own courts later, if you like," said Dunwody. "Meantime, we'll see if I can't find a place that will hold you."

"Jamieson," he called out an instant later; "Clayton; come here. Take the roll of these men," he went on. "If any of them want to drop the thing at this point and go back, let them give parole. They'll have to agree to leave and never come back here again."

"That's an outrage!" broke out the northern leader. "You and your band of ruffians—you talk as though you owned this state, as though this river weren't made as a highway of this continent. Don't you know that not even a river can be owned by an entire state?"

"We own this part of it today," rejoined Dunwody simply. "This is our judiciary. These are our legislators whom you see." He slapped his rifle stock, touched a revolver butt at his belt. "You left the highway when you tied up to our shores. The temper of my men is such that you are lucky to have a parole offered to you. You deserve not the treatment of soldiers, btu of spies. You disgrace your uniform. These men are only fools. But what do they say, Clayton?" he demanded, turning to the latter as he finally returned.

"They consider the expedition at an end," returned the judge. "Three of them want to go on home to St. Louis. Yates yonder is in favor of hanging them all. The boys are bitter about losing Desha."

Dunwody looked the young leader calmly in the face. "You hear," said he. "But you shall see that we are not such ruffians at heart, in spite of all. It's my intention to conclude this matter as decently as possible."

"The others are willing to return," continued Judge Clayton. "They want to know what their captain intends."

"Their captain does not intend to surrender," rejoined the latter fearlessly. "Let those desert who like."

"I am with you, Captain," quietly said a tall young man, of German accent, who had been foremost in the fighting.

"Good, Lieutenant Kammerer, I knew you'd stick," commented the leader.

"As to the boat, Judge Clayton," resumed Dunwody, "what shall we do with her?"

"Burned boats tell no tales," here called out young Yates sententiously.

"You hear," said Dunwody. "My men are not children."

"It's piracy, that's all," rejoined the young leader.

"Not in the least, sir," broke in Judge Clayton. "We'll burn her here, tied to this bank on Missouri soil. The river fell during the night—some inches in all—she's hard aground on the shore."

"Fall in, men!" commanded Dunwody suddenly. "Jamieson, fix up my leg, the best you can. It'll have to take its chances, for we're in a hurry. About the paroled men, get them in the rowboats and set them loose. Get your crippled men off the boat at once, Jamieson. This couple of prisoners I am going to take [illegible] me. The rest can go.

"But there's one thing we've forgotten—where's that girl?" He turned to the northern leader.

"She's below, in the cabin."

"Go get her, Clayton," commanded Dunwody. "We'll have to be quick now."

Clayton found his way down the narrow companionway and in the darkness of the unlighted lower deck fumbled for the lock of the cabin. When he threw open the door he found the interior dimly lighted by the low window. At first he could make out nothing, but at last got a glimpse of a figure at the farther side of the little room. "Who's there!" he demanded, weapon ready.

There was no answer, but slowly, wearily, with unspeakable sadness in every gesture, there rose the figure of the girl Lily, around whose fortunes had centered all these turbulent scenes.

In the confusion which followed, no one had a clear conception of all the events which concluded this tragic encounter. Dunwody, Jamieson and Clayton cleared the men from the decks of the boat. The wounded hobbled to a place of shelter. The dead were laid out in a long and ghastly row at the edge of the willow grove. Meantime, busy hands brought dried brush and piled it up against the side of the boat as she lay against the bank, the leader in this being the Honorable William Jones, who now mysteriously reappeared, after a temporary absence which had not been noted. The faint light of a match showed in the dim dawn. There came a puff of smoke or so, a tiny crackling. A denser burst of smoke pierced through the light flames. Soon the fire settled to its work, eating in even against the damp planking of the boat. The drier railings caught, the deck floors, the sides of the cabin. In half an hour the Helen Bell, early border transport, was a mass of flames. In a quarter-hour more, her stacks had fallen overboard and the hulk lay consumed half to the water line.

CHAPTER XVII.

The arrival of the four visitors at Tallwoods, and their departure so soon thereafter, were events of course not unknown to Josephine, but only conjecture could exist in her mind as to the real nature of the errand in either case. Jeanne, her maid, speculated as to this openly.

"That docteur also, he is now gone," said she, ruefully. "But yet, behold the better opportunity for us to escape, Madame. Ah, were it not for the injury of madame, I should say, let us at once set out—we could follow the road."

"But they will return!" exclaimed her mistress. "We can not tell how long they will be gone. And, Jeanne, I suffer."

"Ah, my poor angel! You suffer! It is criminal! We dare not start. But believe me, Madame, even so, it is not all misfortune. Suppose we remain; suppose Monsieur Dunwodee comes back? You suffer. He has pity. Pity is then your friend. In that itself are you most strong. Content yourself to be weak and helpless for a time. Not even that brute, that assassin, that criminal, dare offend you now, Madame. But—of course he is impossible for one like madame; yet I have delight to hear even a brute, an assassin, make such love! Ah, mon Dieu!"

Jeanne pursed a lip impartially. "Mon Dieu! And he was repressed, by reason of my presence. He was restrained, none the less, by this raiment here of another, so mysterious Ah, if he—"

"Tais-toi donc, Jeanne!" exclaimed her mistress. "No more! We shall stay until tomorrow, at least."

And so the day passed. The sleepy life of the old plantation went on about them in silence. As a wild animal pursued, oppressed, but for the time left alone in some hiding place, gains greater courage with each moment of freedom from pursuit, so Josephine St. Auban gained a groundless hope with the passing of the hours. Even the long night at length rolled away. Jeanne slept in her mistress' room. Nothing occurred to disturb their rest.

It was evening of the second day, and the shadows again were lying long across the valley, when there came slowly filing into view along the turn of the road the band of returning riders. At their head was the tall form of Dunwody, the others following, straggling, drooping in their saddles as though from long hours of exertion. The cavalcade slowly approached and drew up at the front door. As they dismounted the faces of all showed haggard, worn and stern.

"There has been combat, Madame!" whispered Jeanne. "See, he has been hurt. Look—those others!"

Dunwody got out of his saddle with difficulty. He limped as he stood now. A slender man near him got down unaided, a tall German-looking man followed suit. The group broke apart and showed a girl, riding, bound. Some one undid the bonds and helped her to the ground.

All of these things were apparent from the vantage ground of the upper story window, but Josephine, unwilling to play at spying, saw none of it. At last, however, an exclamation from Jeanne caused her to hasten to the window. "Mon Dieu, Madame! Madame, look—it is that officer—it is Monsieur le Capitaine Carlisle! Look! why then—"

With no more than a glance, her mistress turned, flung open the door of the room, hurried down the stair, passed out of the hall and so fronted these newcomers at the gallery. They stood silent as they saw her. She herself was first to speak.

"What are you doing with that woman?" she demanded.

They all stood in silence, looking at her, at this apparition of a woman—a young and beautiful woman—here at Tallwoods, where none had known of any woman these many years. Clayton himself made no comment. The Honorable William Jones smiled broadly. Dunwody removed his hat. "Gentlemen," said he, "this is the Countess St. Auban, who has come to see these parts of our country. Madam," he added, "this is Judge Clayton. He was on the Mount Vernon with us. Lieutenant Kammerer, I think, is the name of this gentleman who came down here to teach us a few things. There has been some fighting. Mr. Yates—Mr. Jones. And this gentleman"—he stepped back so that Carlisle might come into view—"I think you already know."

"I knowed it! I knowed it!" broke in the Honorable William Jones. "I seen all along there was a woman in this house. I said—"

Josephine turned to him a swift glance. "There is a lady in this house."

"Yes," broke out Carlisle, "and all of you remember it. Don't I know! Madam, what are you doing here?"

"Kind words from my former jailer? So!" She rewarded him none too much for his quick sympathy. Then, relenting; "But at least you were better than this new jailer. Are you, too, a prisoner? I can't understand all this."

"But you're hurt, Madam," began Carlisle. "How is that? Have you also been attacked by these ruffians? I did not dream Dunwody was actually so much a ruffian."

"Madam," said Dunwody slowly turning to her, "I can't exchange words now. There has been an encounter, as I said. There have been men killed, and some of us have been hurt. The northern abolitionists have made their first attack on southern soil. This gentleman is an army officer. I'm a United States marshal, and as a prisoner he's safe in talking. He has come here on his own moral initiative, in the interest of what you call freedom. You two should be friends once more. But would you mind helping me make these people comfortable as we can?"

"You are hurt, yourself, then!" she said, turning toward him, seeing him wince as he started up the step.

"No:" he said curtly, "it's nothing."

"That girl yonder—ah! she has been whipped! My God in Heaven. What is to be next, in this wilderness! Is there indeed here no law, no justice?"

The deep voice of the German, Kammerer, broke in. "Thank God in Heaven, at least you are a woman!" he said, turning to her.

"A woman! Why thank God for that? Here, at least, a woman's sole privilege is insult and abuse."

The others heard but did not all understand her taunt. Tears sprang to the eyes of young Carlisle. "Don't talk so!" was all he could exclaim, feeling himself not wholly innocent of reproach. Dunwody's face flushed a deep red. He made no answer except to call aloud for the old house servant, Sally, who presently appeared.

"Madam,' said Dunwody, in a low voice, limping forward toward Josephine, "you and I must declare some sort of truce. The world has all gone helterskelter. What'll become of us I don't know; but we need a woman here now."

She gazed at him steadily, but made no reply. Growling, he turned away and limped up the steps, beckoning the others to follow into the hall.

They entered, awkward, silent, and stood about, none knowing what was best to do. Dunwody, luckless and unhappy as he was, still remembered something of his place as host, and would have led them, friends and enemies, into the dining-room beyond in search of some refreshment. He limped forward, without any support. In the door between the hall and the farther room there lay a mounted rug, of a bear skin. He tripped at its edge and fell, catching vainly at the door. A sharp exclamation escaped him. He did not at once rise. It was the arm of his prisoner, Carlisle, who aided him. "You are hurt, sir."

"No, no, go away!" exclaimed Dunwody, as he struggled to his feet.

"One bone's gone," he said presently in a low tone to Clayton. "I broke it when I fell that time."

A curious moment of doubt and indecision was at hand. The men, captors and captives, looked blankly at one another. It was the mind of a woman which first rose to this occasion. In an instant Josephine, with a sudden exclamation, flung aside indecision.

"Jeanne! Sally!" she called. "Show these gentlemen to their rooms," naming Clayton and Jones. "Sir," she said to Dunwody, whose injury she did not guess to be so severe, "you must lie down. Gentlemen, pass into the other room, there, if you please." She motioned to the two prisoners, and stepped to Dunwody's side.

"I can't have this," he broke out suddenly. "You're hurt, yourself. Go to your room. I tell you, it's nothing."

"Be quiet," she said, close at his ear. "I'm not afraid of you now."

To Be Continued.

Thought Gems of Great Minds.

He that has truth in his heart need never fear the want of persuasion on his tongue.—Ruskin.

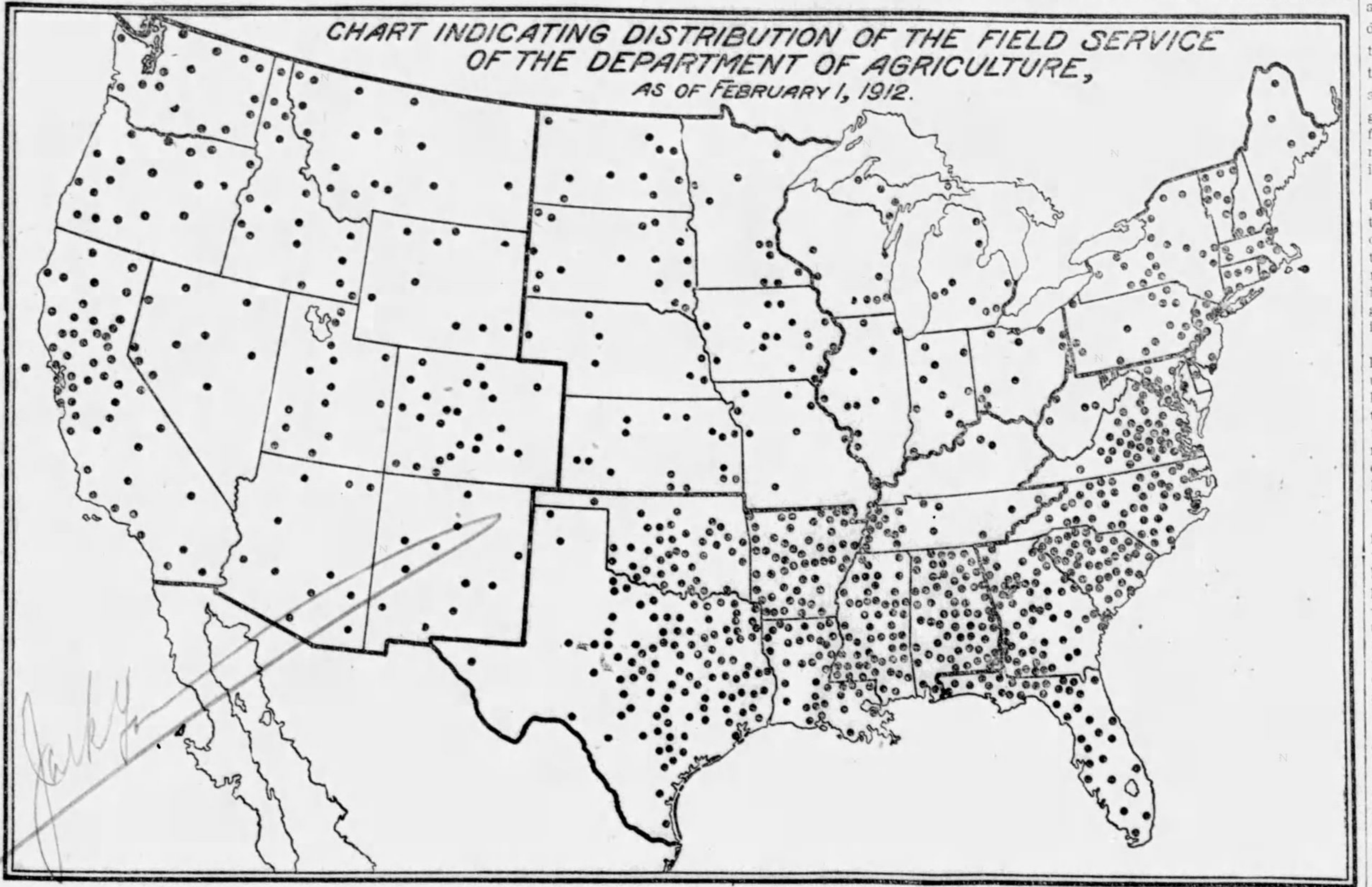
What do we live for if not to make the world less difficult for each other?—George Eliot.

Glory, ambition, armies, fleets, thrones, crowns; playthings of grown children.—Victor Hugo.

A philosopher is a fool who torments himself during life to be spoken of when dead.—D'Alembert.

The law should be the last result of human wisdom acting upon human wisdom for the benefit of the public.—Samuel Johnson.

MANY WORK FOR U. S. FARM GOOD



If all the men engaged by the United States government to promote the interests of the agricultural industry were to settle down together, they would constitute a rather fair county seat city. There are in the field service of the department of agriculture 7,499 employes, stationed in 1,773 agencies throughout the country. This number includes 615 employes of the weather bureau.

The south, from the Chesapeake bay to the Panhandle of Texas, is densely settled with the government stations and populated with the active agents in the field service. In the south Atlantic states there are 362 locations, with 631 employes, and in the south central states there are 552 locations, with 988 employes.

The large number of locations in the south Atlantic and south central states is due principally to the farmers' co-operation demonstration work, the appropriation for which was made to the bureau of plant industry for the purpose of combating the cotton boll weevil. Of a total of 904 locations with 1,619 employes in these 16 states, 644 locations, with approximately 650 employes, are charged to demonstration work, leaving a balance of 260 locations with 969 employes assigned to other lines of activity.

These demonstration farms are conducted in the southern states to illustrate methods of growing cotton despite the weevil, and to educate the farmers in crop diversification. Other plant industry stations consist of testing gardens, experiment farms, dry land experiment farms, reclamation projects and grain standardization laboratories.

In the Forest Service.

The number of locations with the relatively large number of employes in the far west is due principally to the forest service organization. The six field districts of this service are in the west with the principal administrative offices and office and field employes located in each district.

The bureau of animal industry maintains a considerable force of inspectors at each of the principal slaughter centers, such as Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, Philadelphia, New York, etc., in carrying out the provisions of the meat inspection law. This service covers 239 cities.

This explains the proportionately large number of employes as compared with the number of locations in the north Atlantic and north central (east and west) divisions. The eradication of animal diseases, scabies of sheep and cattle in the west and cattle ticks in the south, the enforcement of quarantine laws, a small number of experiment stations and the inspection of imports at Mexican, Canadian and Atlantic ports make up the remainder of this service.

The field service of the bureau of chemistry consists almost entirely of food and drug inspection laboratories at the principal ports of entry and trade centers.

Studying the Insects.

The field service of the weather bureau is rather uniformly distributed, New York, Michigan, Texas, Washington and California being the states in which the largest number of stations are located. These consist principally of meteorological and climatological stations, forecast centers, river and rainfall, hurricane and forest stations.

The bureau of entomology, in its investigations relating to the gypsy moth and insects affecting cereal, fruit and field crops, citrus fruits and forest trees, is represented principally in Massachusetts, Texas, Utah and California.

The bureau of soils is engaged in the making of soil surveys in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and other southern states. Parties are kept in the south during the winter months and transferred north when weather conditions permit.

The bureau of statistics maintains a state statistical agent in each state and certain additional agents reporting on special crops. The field service of the office of experiment stations is in connection with drainage and irrigation investigations principally in the south central and far west divisions. The biological survey has agents and game wardens principally in New York, Florida, North Dakota, Oregon and California. Assistant solicitors and district fiscal agents working under the solicitor and division of accounts respectively, are attached to each of the six forest districts in the west for the handling of local legal and financial matters.

The chart is not and cannot be more than approximately accurate. Temporary employes, those in transit, or stationed at locations for a short space of time, and those devoting only a portion of their time to the work of the department are eliminated.

Where Agencies Are.

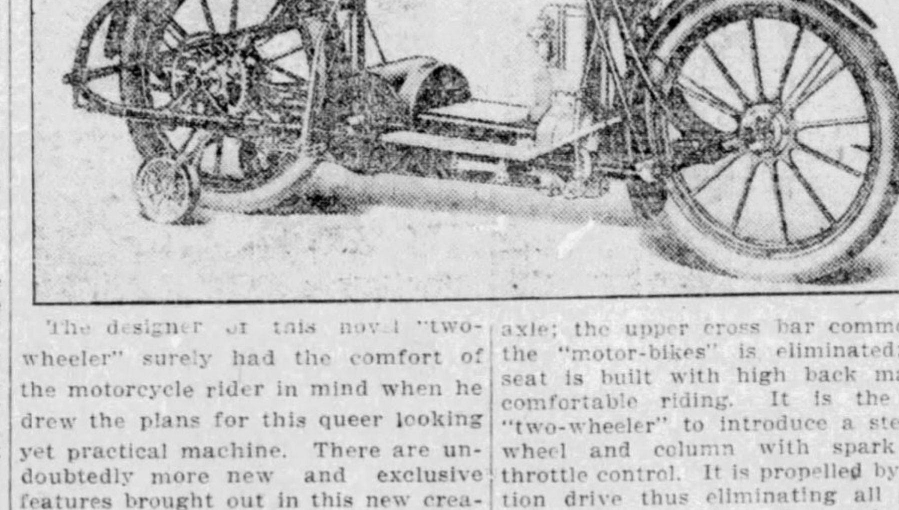
The agencies are distributed as follows:

States.	Locat'ns.	Emp's.
North Atlantic	139	888
South Atlantic	352	631
North Central, east of Mississippi river	94	1,002
North Central, west of Mississippi river	138	993
South Central	552	988
Far Western	498	2,997

The distribution of the service by bureaus is:

	Locat's.	Empl's.
Weather bureau	219	615
Forest service	297	2,475
Animal industry	211	2,861
Plant industry	774	990
Bureau chemistry	71	247
Bureau statistics	67	67
Experiement stations	44	59
Entomology	34	106
Bureau soils	26	45
Office solicitor	6	[illegible]
Divisions accounts	6	6
Biological Survey	18	18

Queer "Motor-Bike" Makes Hit



The designer of this novel "two-wheeler" surely had the comfort of the motorcycle rider in mind when he drew the plans for this queer looking yet practical machine. There are undoubtedly more new and exclusive features brought out in this new creation than any "motor bicycle" built.

The machine which is known as the "Militaire" is the product of a Cleveland inventor and is becoming exceptionally popular with motorcyclists. It is built with an underslung frame made possible by an arc-shaped front axle; the upper cross bar common to the "motor-bikes" is eliminated; the seat is built with high back making comfortable riding. It is the first "two-wheeler" to introduce a steering wheel and column with spark and throttle control. It is propelled by friction drive thus eliminating all gears and giving a wide and varied speed range. Another important feature of the motor vehicle is the idler wheels to preserve equilibrium while standing, running on low speed or in congested traffic. It is being marketed by the Militaire company of Cleveland.

Yes, Snow Has Its Uses.

Harper's Weekly.

It is said that if all the condensed moisture of the atmosphere were to fall as rain and none of it as snow, hundreds of thousands of square miles of the earth's surface now yielding bountiful crops would be little better than a desert. The tremendous economic gain for the world at large that results from the difference between snow and rain is seldom realized by the dwellers in fertile and well-watered lowlands.

It is in the extensive regions where irrigation is a necessity in agriculture that the special uses of the snow come chiefly into view. All through the winter the snow is falling upon the high mountains and packing itself firmly into the ravines. Thus in nature's great refrigerator a supply of moisture is stored up for the following summer.

All through the warm months the hardened snowbanks are melting gradually. In trickling streams they steadily feed the rivers, which, as they flow through the valleys, are utilized for irrigation. If this moisture fell as rain it would almost immediately wash down through the rivers, which would hardly be fed at all in the summer, when the crops most needed water.

In all parts of the country the notion is popularly held that snow is of great value as a fertilizer. The scientists, however, are inclined to attach less importance to its service in soil nutrition—for some regions which have no snow are exceedingly fertile—than to its worth as a blanket during the months of high winds. It prevents the blowing off of the pulverized richness of the top soil.

Eagles and Jackrabbits.

Topeka Capital.

Whenever a Kansan with a gun sees an eagle he takes a shot at it, and scarcely a week passes but somewhere in the state some hunter proudly displays the wings of an eagle he has killed. Eagles are growing scarce, and according to Professor L. L. Dyche they are among the most harmless of birds. The kind that soar over Kansas of a lazy sunny day are perfectly harmless and are even of benefit to the state, according to Professor Dyche.

He says they catch more jackrabbits and cotton tails than any man with a gun and that, contrary to the general belief, they do not catch chickens and ducks. The jackrabbit, swift as he is, stands no chance whatever in the open when an eagle sights him and decides to make a meal of him. No matter how hard the jackrabbit stretches himself the eagle swoops down upon him, jabs his talons into the jack and it's goodby rabbit.

It has long been believed that the eagle caught chickens and that for that reason it should be killed whenever possible. Professor Dyche has examined the craws of many eagles, and is authority for the statement that he has never found chicken feathers or anything to indicate that the eagle had eaten a chicken. On the other hand, he found all kinds of evidence that the eagle is death to rabbits.

Battle of Shiloh 50 Years Ago

The battle of Shiloh, the most sanguinary of the battles that marked the early period of the civil war, was fought 50 years ago, on April 6 and 7, 1862. Shortly after the capture of Fort Donelson, Gen. Grant moved his army to Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee river, about 20 miles from Corinth. The army, numbering about 40,000 men, was in six divisions. The division commanders were Gens. Sherman, McClelland, W. H. L. Wallace, Hurlbut Prentiss and Lew Wallace.

At about the same time the Federals moved to Pittsburg Landing the Confederates concentrated at Corinth, with Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in chief command and Gen. Beauregard as second. The four Confederate corps commanders were Gens. Bragg, Hardee, Polk and Breckinridge. In numbers the army about equalled the Federals.

On April 1 both armies were expecting reinforcements. Grant expected Buell with about 40,000 men, and Johnston expected Van Dorn with 30,000. Johnston, however, concluding to attack Grant before joined by Buell, started from Corinth on April 3, but, owing to heavy rains, he could not attack until early dawn of Sunday, the 6th. By persistent and continuous fighting, Gen. Johnston succeeded in driving the Federals back during the day from the vicinity of Shiloh church nearly to the river.

At the close of the day's fighting Nelson's division of Buell's command arrived in part on the battlefield and helped to repulse the last charge of the victorious Confederates. The day's fighting was a triumph for the Confederates, though they lost the brave Gen. Johnston, who fell while leading a charge.

The battle of the 7th was begun at break of day by Buell on the left, who had come up during the night with some 20,000 men. Grant was further strengthened by the addition of Lew Wallace's division, which had been absent the previous day through a misunderstanding of orders. The battle of the 7th was quite as severe as that of the 6th, and it was not until noon that the Federal successes warranted them any assurance of victory. Two hours later, Beauregard, now in command, ordered a retreat, and the Confederates moved back without interference to Corinth, as the Federals were in no condition to make a pursuit.

The losses in the two days' fighting were. Confederates — Killed, 1,728; 10,699. Federals—Killed, 1,725; wounded, 8,012; prisoners, 959; total, wounded, 7,882; prisoners, 3,956; total, 13,573.

Louisiana for Roosevelt.

New Orleans Picayune.

Louisiana Republicans will swing into the Roosevelt column and send solid delegation to the Chicago convention next June, according to conservative Republicans of this city. The state central committee will hold a meeting some time this month, and, it is believed, will order the holding of a presidential preference primary. As a result of this, it is insisted, the voters of the state will have a chance to express their full support of the sage of Oyster Bay.

The Vanity Box

BY ALICE STUYVESANT

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CHAPTER XXI.

"What an extraordinary thing that you should come to St. Pierre de Chartreuse!" Terry Ricardoo said to Sir Ian, elaborately unconscious that Nora had walked away, and gone into the house.

The two stood alone, together on the hotel balcony, for the landlord seeing that they were old acquaintances who had something to say to each other, vanished discreetly, to hurry after the young lady and show her the rooms which had been reserved on receipt of a telegram from Chamounix.

"Do you think it extraordinary?" Sir Ian asked, with an odd wistfulness in his tone.

"Why, yes. It is such a little village," said Terry. "So few English people have heard of it."

"I heard of it more than thirteen years ago, and never forgot," answered Sir Ian, looking over the hills into the sunset. "A girl described it to me once in India, and said she loved it. Since then I often thought I would come, if I needed peace and rest. From the description it seemed that kind of place."

"You mean—is it possible you remember a talk we once had?"

"I don't easily forget. It was at Major Raine's dinner party, and we——"

"Yes—yes, I know."

"I've felt just lately as if I should go out of my mind if I stayed in England. I had to get clear away. The thought of putting the Channel between me and—and— But you understand."

"Oh, yes."

"And the idea of this little place which you had loved kept floating in my brain. I said to myself that, if I liked it as much as I expected to, I would have it to return to again after—you know, of course, that I must go back to Riding Wood for a few days."

"I know. So you mean to stay for awhile at dear little St. Pierre de Chartreuse?"

"No," said Sir Ian. "I don't mean to stay."

"Don't you like it, then, after all?" Terry's face fell.

"I've grown to love it, though I've only been here three days. I have taken some beautiful walks. I should think you could find a new walk every day for a month."

"Why, that's what I used to say!"

"I know you did."

"Yet, you don't mean to stop?"

"No."

Terry loked up at him searchingly. "Please tell me truly. Is it because we have come?"

"Yes," Sir Ian answered.

"We spoil the place for you!"

"You know that isn't the reason," he said, "and it would be cruel to pretend you think it is. But I mustn't stop here, now you have come, Terry," (he seemed to speak her name unconsciously, and then start at the sound of it in his own voice)—"that old fox Smedley has taken it upon himself to play detective, and is following me about, delighting in the fact that I know what he's after. He wears a sort of defiant 'Cat may look at a King' air, if I run across him in a railway-station or a hotel corridor. I've dodged him, or he's letting me hope I have, since Grenoble, but he may turn up at any time. I don't know what his object is, unless to annoy me, and yet—"

"I know," said Terry, flushing deeply, but with eyes frank and unashamed. "No doubt he made it his business to find out that I was coming abroad too, and he wanted to see if ——"

"Probably," Sir Ian drily asserted, as she paused. "Well he mustn't see what he wants to see. By Jove, shooting would be too good for a beast like that!" When these words had broken from him, Sir Ian winced. After such a tragedy as had just darkened his life, a man does not speak lightly of shooting. For a second he had forgotten; but now he was sorely conscious again of the weight of his burden.

"You are going to let the thought of Major Smedley drive you away from this little abode of peace!" Terry exclaimed.

Sir Ian looked at her, but didn't speak. He would not say, "It is for your sake." It ought not to be necessary to say that.

His look calmed Terry, who was always ruffled to the point of extreme irritation by the very mention of Major Smedley'sc name. It was infuriating that so mean a creature should have power to obtrude himself upon her life, or Ian Hereward's; but an instant's reflection showed her that Sir Ian was right.

"It is a pity," she said. "I think it would have done us both good to have a few friendly talks together in a place like this, for I want to keep your friendship, Ian; and I have given you mine. But at such a time, with Major Smedley spying upon us with his hateful cat's eyes, everything would be spoiled. I see that. But it's a pity—a pity!"

"I've had three peaceful days. He can't rob me of those," answered Sir Ian, with a tired smile. "I feel better for them, and for even this short talk with you—this sight of you. I take it as a blessing. Besides—"

"Besides—what?" she asked, when he stopped.

"Why, you seemed to be with me here, before you came, before I dreamed you might come. Your old self, showing me the walks you told me about, so long ago. I am glad I've been able to see the place—you don't mind."

"Why should I mind, Ian?"

"I hope there's no reason. Since Smedley hasn't turned up, no harm is done."

"He is here!" said Terry quickly, in a changed voice.

They both glanced down the road. A carriage was driving up. In it sat Major Smedley, old-looking and yel-

OLD SOLDIER WISHES TO HELP SUFFERERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER AND BLADDER TROUBLES

I am frequently troubled with kidney and bladder trouble, especially in the Spring and Fall. Being an old Veteran of the Civil War, a little exposure or cold settles on my kidneys and then I am laid up with kidney or bladder trouble. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root was recommended to me a number of years ago, and I took a number of bottles of it and was more than pleased with the results. I consider Swamp-Root the greatest and best kidney medicine on the market and it never fails to give quick results in kidney trouble, bladder trouble and lame back.

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GEORGE W. ATCHLEY,
1786 Walker St., Des Moines, Iowa.

State of Iowa,
Poke County.
ss.

A. R. Hansen, a retail druggist of this city being first duly sworn deposes and says, that he is well acquainted with George W. Atchley, who gave the above testimonial; that said Atchley made and signed said testimonial in my presence and that I have sold said Atchley a part of the Swamp-Root referred to in above testimonial. Affiant further says that George W. Atchley is a well known citizen of this city and an honorable man, and that it was Mr. Atchley's desire to give said testimonial.

A. R. HANSEN.

Subscribed to in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 23rd of March, 1909.

E. J. Frisk, Notary Public.

Letter to
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low in his gray flannels and travelling-cap. Even as they saw him, he saw them, standing there together on the hotel balcony. A flash of intelligence darted from his eyes. He half smiled; and then bit his lip. As he raised his cap to Miss Ricardo, she turned her shoulder, cutting him deliberately.

"Too late!" she whispered. "Well—it was to be!"

"Wiser not to have cut him like that, Terry," Sir Ian said quickly. "It will make him more venomous."

"Nothing could make him more venomous! This has happened, and I'm not going to be afraid of the creature. Ian, you mustn't go away from St. Pierre de Chartreuse now. You see, it would only look as if he had caught us, and we were ashamed. There is nothing in the world for either of us to be ashamed of."

"No, I won't go at once," Sir Ian answered.

The landlord came out again from the hotel, which was one of those simple inns where patron and manager are one and the same. As he prepared to welcome the latest arrival, Terry spoke with him in English. "Has Miss Verney registered her name and mine yet, monsieur?" she inquired, with the intention of quietly letting Major Smedley know, without delay, that she had just come to St. Pierre de Chartreuse. (He would soon find out that Sir Ian had been several days in the hotel.)

The landlord replied that the young lady had already signed the necessary papers, for herself and her friend; and as Miss Ricardo had apparently no more questions to ask, he was free to give his attention to the new guest.

Then when Terry had been answered, she began talking to Sir Ian as if nothing had happened; but her heart was beating fast, and she had not longer any joy in the thought of her well-loved St. Pierre de Chartreuse. It might have been pleasant to meet and associate with Ian Hereward as a friend, if there could indeed be any joy in life for either, after the ordeal through which they had passed, and had still to pass: but of course, everything was spoiled now. She hardly knew what she said to Sir Ian, after Major Smedley had gone into the hotel with the landlord, and she was glad though surprised to see Nora Verney appear at the door.

"Oh. Miss Ricardo!" exclaimed the girl. "If you won't think me rude, may I beg you to come inside for a few minutes?"

"I was just ready to come," answered Terry. "Au revoir, Sir Ian."

The girl was standing at the foot of the stairs, looking anxious and excited, her beautiful eyes very bright.

"I don't want to take you away from him," she apologized. "Only—if I might speak to you about something—something important to me, and then you could go back—"

"I don't need to go back," said Terry. "I would like to look at our rooms with you. Perhaps you ran down to tell me they weren't nice? If there's anything wrong, I can ask the landlord—"

"Oh, no, the rooms are very nice," replied Nora. "You'll be angry. I'm afraid, but I got thinking after I went in and left you talking to Sir Ian; what if you would speak to him about my Ian, and—"

"I didn't tell him," Terry broke in. "But suppose I had? Sir Ian was always his friend. You don't dream that his knowing would make the slightest difference?"

"Sir Ian wouldn't tell. I don't mean that," Nora explained. "But I'm sure Ian would hate to have him know he was here, and how. I thought perhaps you mightn't think it any harm to tell him—so I flew down, as soon as the idea came into my head, to beg you not."

"Of course I won't say a word if you don't wish me to," returned Terry. "It's your secret. But really your manner with Sir Ian is very strange. You didn't shake hands, and you rushed away as if you hated the sight of him."

"I do!" the girl panted almost weeping; then she drew her breath in sharply, as if she had said something she ought not to have said. "I can't explain," she went on piteously, "any more than I could explain before about not accepting kindness from you, as if it were given for his sake. If you are angry with me, you must just send me away. I can't help it."

"I'm not angry, but I'm very sorry," said Miss Ricardo. "I don't pretend to understand how you feel toward Sir Ian, or why you hate to see him; but I don't want you to explain, since you find it so hard. In any case, perhaps it would be better not. But I'm sorry, because (thought I hadn't the remotest idea of this meeting, you may be sure) for some reasons it is best for him to stop on here instead of going away. Now it's my turn not to explain; but I think you will take my word. We must stay; and he, too, must stay, for a day or so at least."

Nora bowed her head and did not answer. They went up stairs together, and looked at the rooms; two bedrooms adjoining, and a sitting-room, with a charming view from the windows. Terry professed to be delighted with everything, and they talked no more of Sir Ian, or Ian Barr; but even as they chatted about the exquisite grouping of the mountains, and the prettiness of the flowers with which the little suite was generously decorated, their thoughts were not with their words, which came mechanically, as women's words can.

That evening they dined in their own sitting-room; but this was not because Terry feared the prying eyes of Major Smedley. It was because she would not dine below without asking Sir Ian Hereward to sit at her table; and with Nora Verney behaving so strangely toward him, a meal together would be agreeable to no one concerned. Terry pitied Nora deeply, knowing that she suffered, and that perhaps there was no help for her suffering; but, womanlike, she could not push a certain resentfulness out of her heart. She had brought Miss Verney abroad because she was sorry for her and because Sir Ian had asked her to be kind. It did seem a shame that the inexplicable moods of an undisciplined girl should blacken the sky already clouded by Major Smedley's hateful presence.

Terry began to ptiy herself as well as Nora, and Sir Ian had a great deal more than either; yet into the midst of her pity for the man would dart a sharper stab of pain sometimes. Why had Nora turned against him? If he had been a man of different nature, dark thoughts might have flitted across her fancy; but—no, she could not, would not, believe anything vulgarly base of Ian Hereward. She would believe that he loved his wife; that he had been true to her in thought and deed; that he passionately regretted her death, for which he had been in no way responsible; and that whatever Nora Verney's reasons were for disliking him, they were childish or unjust.

It had been easy to say that she did not want to know them, but Terry could not control her curiosity, nor could she prevent her imagination from wandering downstairs to the salle a manger, with its one long table, at which the guests who dined in public must assemble. She pictured Sir Ian at one end of the table, and the self-appointed detective at the other; but she was far from guessing at the presence of another detective, appointed by Scotland Yard.

Paul Michel, neat, inconspicuous, very like a middleclass French tourist, was at the table d'hote enjoying the dinner which he felt that he had well earned. Also he was enjoying the thought of the play upon which he would presently ring up the curtain. That which was going on now, he said to himself, was no more than a prologue; but it was rather a brilliant prologue.

Since arriving Michel had accomplished a good deal. He had ferreted out the fact that the driver who conducted Miss Ricardo and Miss Verney from Chamounix, was not of St. Pierre de Chartreuse or of the neighbourhood, though the impression had been created in the Chamounix hotel that the ladies' carriage was coming from St. Pierre. No one at latter place knew anything about the fellow, except that he was a stranger; and Michel's suspicions amounted almost to a certainty now. A warrant was out for Ian Barr's arrest, in England, therefore Michel could get an order for the man's extradition by the French police; but the thing was, to prove identity, and the detective knew that he would be laughed at, rather than pitied, if he were unlucky enough to make a mistake.

Having discovered that the driver was a stranger, Michel went immediately to the local police, with a letter from high authorities in Paris. He stated his suspicions concerning the dark young man who spoke Italian and gave his theory regarding the adoption of the language. It would be difficult for a foreigner to pose as a Frenchman in France, whereas a doubtful accent in another tongue might not be criticized; and a lucky knowledge of Italian, shared by two ladies, had given their conductor a great advantage in carrying out a disguise.

He said to himself that the sight of Sir Ian Hereward at St. Pierre de Chartreuse had given Miss Verney a shock. Evidently Miss Ricardo had not told her that she expected him; for that the meeting was prearranged between the two, Michel had not a doubt.

Michel's new colleagues, deeply interested, agreed with him in thinking that, if there were delay in confirming his suspicions, the man could easily be trapped without awaiting further developments. He could be asked to show his driving license, and if—as it seemed probable—he had hired the carriage and horses from some person not above accepting a bribe, he would be caught. If he had borrowed his license, it would tell whence he had come, and the real name of the coachman. The fellow would then be called upon to prove his identity; and if unable to satisfy the police, he must remain in their hands until Michel had tightened the cords.

All being settled between the men, it was arranged that the first step should be taken the following morning, unless the detective from Scotland Yard made a fortunate coup meanwhile; but of doing this he had few hopes.

He thought the girl was evidently alarmed for the safety of her lover. She would now fear to have Sir Ian see the Italian driver lest, knowing him well, he would recognize Ian Barr. If this theory were correct, what was her first act likely to be? Michel asked himself. Naturally, she would communicate with Barr as soon as possible, perhaps making an excuse to send for the driver, and give him instructions for next day. Once with him, she would warn him that Sir Ian had arrived.

Michel was sure that this was what would happen, and that it would happen before midnight. He did not believe that Miss Verney would bring Barr into Miss Ricardo's sitting-room for a talk. Probably the girl would secretly smuggle a note to the small inn, where the coachman had put up, and she would arrange to meet him at some quiet spot near the hotel.

The detective could scarcely have eaten his dinner in peace if, before sitting down, he had not ascertained that the ladies were dining in private. Sure of this arrangement, he caused the door of Miss Ricardo's sitting-room to be watched by a servant of the hotel, who believed him an admirer of the younger woman, Miss Verney. If either of the ladies should go out, or receive any one, or send a note, he was to be informed at once.

It was not until after he had comfortably finished his meal, that word was brought to him of something which had happened. A waiter who served dinner in the private sitting-room had been told by the younger lady to give a letter to a porter who could run out with it immediately. The chambermaid who had earned Michel's bribe had seen the envelope. It was addressed to Guiseppe Verdi, Hotel des Bons Amis.

"Hotel des BoBns Amis" was the name of the little inn at the other end of the village, where the long-haired driver was staying.

And all this was as Michel had expected, but he was not pleased that the coachman should be called Guiseppe Verdi. He was just as sure as before that it was Ian Barr, who had adopted the Italian name; but if he had borrowed the license, there might be trouble and delay unless it could be indisputably proved to-night that the man was no other than Ian Barr.

To Be Continued.

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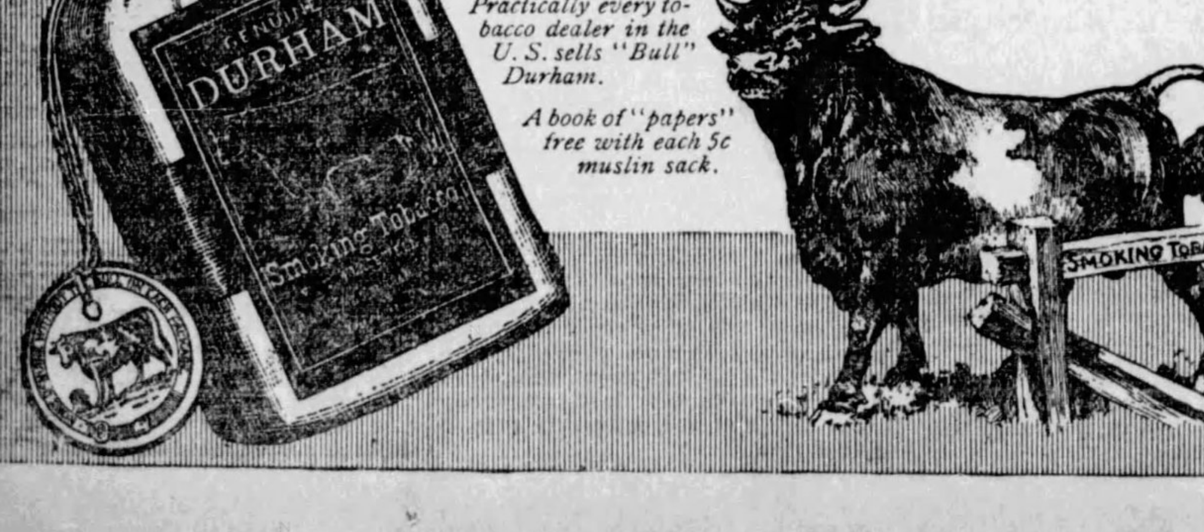

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The Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

I have an 8-year-old mare that is troubled with callous warts. Sometimes bloody warts grow from these callous spots. They can be removed by rubbing dry salt over them, but they reappear soon. The callous spots do not come off but keep on spreading. I would like to learn of a permanent cure.—M., Volant, Pa.

Will some reader of the Farmstead please tell me what will cure blight on apple trees?—K., Magazine, Ark.

I would like to have someone interested in these columns to give me the best remedy they have for bog spavin and ringbone on the pastern joints of a 10-months old colt.—P., Wasp, Tenn.

FEATHER PULLING

I saw a request recently made in this department for a way to prevent hens from pulling feathers from themselves and from other fowls. I would advise the person who possesses such hens to take some newspapers and cut them in strips about one-half inch wide and throw them in the coop for the chickens to pick over. It gives the chickens something to do, and one would be surprised to see how quickly a big dishpanful will disappear.—R., Thompsonville, Mich.

GROUND MOLES

To destroy ground moles, take some paris green and put it in water. Then soak some corn in this solution and after making a few holes in the places where they burrow, place a few grains in each and the mole will be found dead the next morning.—A Reader.

PRUNING TREES

The best time to prune any tree is when the shoots are young. Then the buds may be nipped off with the fingers or the one-year growth clipped close to the tree with a knife, and there is left but a little scar to heal. In starting the orchard the plucking of the buds is a very quick process and the crown may be formed to suit.

The shape of the tree depends upon the first pruning. In pruning while the tree or branches are young, there is very little loss of tree growth, and it should be remembered that saving the soil in this way will leave more strength for necessary tree growth and fruit production. Fruit tree pruning should be designed so as to never cut any large branches.

To shape the tree, begin the crown close to the ground and to keep all the limbs and branches in one complete low top. The well trimmed tree will never be more than 10 feet high at 10 years old and should never be allowed to grow much higher. The branches while young should be clipped so that the top would be checked and the whole top would become a perfect whorl, with broad extending and hanging branches.

The low top system of pruning has many advantages. The trunk of the tree is short, which makes it stronger to resist the winds and less wood to crack or sunburn. The sap flows freer to the limbs and fruit and the whole tree is brought correspondingly closer to the earth. The spraying is done easier and cheaper, the fruit is picked with greater rapidity and is not so hard to handle and keep from bruising, and best of all, the fruit is not so much affected with the wind and the fruit hangs on better than on high trees. The saving of the low top tree over the high will be really one-half of the value of the products of the tree.

Nearly every decayed tree is the story of a large cut neglected. The writer prefers to cut large branches off at least one foot away from the trunk of the tree. The end of the limb will heal quicker than a body scar, and if it does begin to rot it will be a much longer time getting to the body of the tree.

Shade trees, ornamental trees and shrubbery can be started in almost any shape or form by careful pruning in the beginning. A silver maple can be grown with an ornamental top, as a cone head or umbrella top, or even one-sided to form a shade close to a building. The limbs should be cut back when first started. A fruit tree may be grown against a wall or on a trellis, by one-sided pruning. Shade trees in a city should be pruned high up so as to give light and sight below them. If large limbs must be cut follow the suggestion above. If a large shade tree has begun to decay it can be repaired by filling up with cement and covering all the cracks and connections with tar. If pruning is done at the right time seldom will a large crack or rot occur on a tree.

Cutting back the top of a tree will usually cause a greater root growth. For this reason nearly all the top of a fruit tree should be cut away when it is planted. Low top nursery trees are best for planting. Cutting off a part of the new growth on the limbs of a peach tree when the cool days begin in the autumn will have a tendency to strengthen the other parts and ripen the wood before winter. This will often prevent dead limbs caused from freezing. Pruning is the artificial way to get the best results from nature.

GREASE FOR LEATHER

To make grease for boots and shoes, take as many leg shanks of cattle as you are able to obtain and cut them into short lengths of two and one-half to three and one-half inches. Clean the shanks first, if necessary. Then place the cut-up material into a kettle large enough so that it will contain enough water to cover the material and leave enough room above to avoid boiling over. Cook until all the grease has been taken out of the bones and then put in a cool place. Freezing will do no harm. It may be advisable at first to add enough water to bring the grease above the level of the bones and cooked meat, so that the grease may be skimmed off. To get a purer grease, a second cooking is advisable. The grease thus obtained is excellent for keeping boots and shoes in good condition. It is also an excellent harness grease.

ROUP

At this season of the year colds and roup are very prevalent, and while they do not appear to be contagious they are none the less so and should be remedied before they carry their ravages through the entire flock.

The question naturally arises, "Are the sick birds worth doctoring; if they are, what is the remedy?" As to whether they are worth treating depends on the bird. There are sick birds that should be killed at once and burned. Again there are others that are worth saving. If they are to be saved, therefore, they must receive immediate and effective treatment. The following simple remedy will prove entirely sufficient in a large per cent of the cases where the trouble is a cold or the initial stages of roup:

Prepare a solution of 2 per cent permanganate of potash, by dissolving two ounces of the permanganate crystals (bought at any drug store at about 30 cents per pound) in three quarts of water. Keep this solution always on hand, and when a bird shows the first signs of nose or throat trouble take enough of the solution to allow the head of the bird to be submerged and ptu the sick bird's head under it until it nearly chokes. Remove the bird's head from the liquid and allow it to sneeze and sputter, forcing the liquid into all the air passages. Repeat this three times before you let the bird go, and repeat it twice a day until the bird no longer shows signs of the disease. The operation is simple and easily done, and in the majority of cases entirely sufficient. Potassium permanganate is an excellent disinfectant and can be given to the birds in drink with the result that many other cases will be warded off. Where given in the water only enough should be placed in the drinking water to give it a claret color. The birds can be given water thus treated for three or four days at a time. No other water should be placed where the birds can get it, otherwise they will prefer the untreated water to that containing the drug.

This treatment will not remove the first cause of colds and roup. This must be borne in mind. It will not offset the bad effects of drafts, overcrowding and bad ventilation, those factors that cause so many of the poultryman's troubles. Prevention is always better than cure, and the above treatment is only the supplement to the proper housing of poultry. A sick hen will not lay, even though she is only a little sick. Neither will she lay as soon as she gets well; in fact, she may never prove to be a profitable bird for breeding purposes. It pays, therefore, to first prevent the cause of sickness and, secondly, to take proper care of the birds that do become ill.

CONCERNING SOIL

In accumulating moisture in the subsoil deep plowing is the principal factor. In winter fallowing for moisture the plow which throws up the highest ridges is the best. The rough land not only helps to catch the snow, but also to thaw it and absorb it quickly. If the winter fallow is not plowed it should be disked until the surface is thoroughly loose, and in windy exposures should be back-furrowed every 20 feet, running the furrows across the path of the blizzards to catch the snow and prevent it from blowing off.

The time to level up and mulch the winter fallow is as soon as the frost is out of the ground, for at that period evaporation becomes more rapid. In the states where torrential rains prevail our cultivation, our summer fallowing and especially our plowing must be done with an eye to the accumulation of moisture as well as its conservation.

An inch of rain in 30 minutes will penetrate a dust mulch not more than an inch; land rough tilled with the corn cultivator three to four inches, land specially prepared with the disk four to six inches. This special preparation with the disk is nothing more than disking and cross disking without lapping.

When the disk is set to cut deep it leaves a hollow trail four to five inches higher at the edges than in the middle; by cross disking we get hollow squares which will hold an inch and sometimes two inches of water until it all soaks in.

When the ground slopes the last disking should be across the slope.

In order to catch as much moisture as possible in the corn field the cultivation should not be beautiful and smooth, but as rough as possible; three furrows to the row, which should always run across the slope. When this is properly done one storm in July or August is often sufficient to mature a crop, but when reliance is placed on smooth cultivation the corn will often continue to wilt even after several storms.

DUCK RAISING

Ducks on the farm are becoming more and more popular in addition to the regular farm stock, says a writer in the Farmer's Guide. They are yearly receiving more and more attention, from the fact that the ducklings are the most active and best insect hunters known and they are more easily reared than any other farm bird. Then their feathers are valuable and the eggs and young ducks find ready sale in the markets when the flesh and feathers are the principal objects. The white breeds are best, but when flesh is the prime object and handsome, ornamental qualities are desired, the Rouen duck will give satisfaction. We think the young of the Rouen duck the best insect destroyer of any.

The raising of ducks is exceedingly simple. They are little liable to disease and are able to take care of themselves soon after being hatched. The mean period of incubation is 30 days. The eggs should be placed under a large hen and when hatched they should have a pool of clean water to play in, however small it may be. Their food should be the same as that of a young chick and if placed where insects abound, they will soon rid the squash, melons, cucumber or other vines of these enemies of the gardener. This I know to be all true, as we raise many chickens and ducks.

HOPPER OF MASH FOR HEN

Given a hopper of the dry mash mixture constantly within reach, and the hen no longer depends on the judgment of whim of the caretaker, but may eat when and to what extent she finds necessary. If the feeder does not furnish sufficient grain, she supplies the deficiency from the hopper, but obtains sufficient exercise in scratching for the supplied ration in a litter on the poultry house floor. If, then, she is properly constituted by breeding and otherwise, the egg yield will be satisfactory and the owner will be prosperous.

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This is only one of hundreds of letters received from physicians and others reporting cases of consumption and lung trouble restored to health in all sections of the United States. We want to send every lung sufferer absolutely free the startling statements of Dr. W. H. Kiester of Dayton, Ohio, Dr. C. G. Pinckard of Kansas City, Mo., Dr. J. E. Ward of Troy, Mo., and many others who report results almost beyond belief, together with a valuable booklet on the cause, prevention and treatment of consumption and lung trouble.

If you are suffering from weakness, blood-spitting, pus-filled sputum, night sweats, chills, fever, loss of flesh, painful lungs, distressing cough, wasted body, loss of strength—write me today and I'll send you ABSOLUTELY FREE the sworn testimony of many who, after suffering with just such distressing symptoms, now state that they ARE CURED, strong, able to work, without ache or pain, happy, full of praise, after a few month's use of this simple home treatment. Send your name and address TODAY. JUDD. Q. LLOYD, 6001 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4361—Ladies' Shirt Waist Dressing Sack.

We have in this model a dressing sack that differs somewhat from the ordinary designs. The garment is in shirt waist style and can be worn as a shirt waist. It can be made with tucked or plain front, has peplum finish and the sleeves can be long or short. In the drawing we see the dressing sack developed in white madras, but plaid gingham striped percale or plain chambray can be used.

The pattern, 4361, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅜ yards of 36 inch material to make the garment as illustrated.

5792—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

The attractive shirt waist given in this model has the body and sleeves cut in one and is to be slipped on over the head. It is a very simple design to construct. The chemisette has the neck finished with a casing ¼ of an inch wide, through which is inserted a cord to draw in the fulness. The lower edge is gathered. Linen, galatea, pique or percale can be used.

The pattern, 5792, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material and ⅝ of a yard of net.

5791—Misses' and Girls' Middy Blouse.

This attractive middy blouse is designed for misses and girls and is a model to be slipped on over the head. It can be made with or without the yoke facing and with long or short sleeves in either of two styles. The big sailor collar is a pretty feature. In the illustration the sleeves are plaited at the wrists and finished with a cuff.

The pattern 5791 is cut in size 12 to 18 years. Medium size requires, to make the waist with yoke facing, 3¾ yards of 36 inch material and ⅝ of a yard of 27 inch contrasting goods.

5801—Ladies' Dress.

The charming frock shown in this number can be made with long or short sleeves and with high or low neck. It has a one-piece skirt, having a straight lower edge. It is an excellent design for development in bordered goods so popular this season, but plain material can be used to good advantage. Marquisette, mull, organdy and cotton voile are among the most available fabrics.

The pattern, 5801, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 in. bust measure. Medium requires 5½ yds. of 45 in. bordered goods, ½ yard of net or 6¼ yds of 36 in. plain material.

5803—Ladies' Waist.

This waist may be developed for separate wear or it may form part of a complete costume when combined with a becoming skirt of the same material. The garment has front and backs in one and can be made with high or low neck. In the drawing we have the waist finished with square low neck, outlined with banding. Banding is likewise used to trim the sleeves above the elbow and at the wrist.

The pattern, 5803, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36 inch material and 2½ yards of banding.

5793—Girls' Dress.

This beautiful dress closes at the back and has body and sleeves in one. The big collar is an attractive feature and the skirt is a kilted model. Pink gingham was selected for the development of this dainty model with the trimming, as illustrated, of pink and white striped gingham. The design is not difficult to carry and the home seamstress need not hesitate to attempt its construction.

The pattern, 5793, is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 27 inch material, with 1¼ yards of 27 inch contrasting goods.

5798—Ladies' 26 Inch Length Coat.

For the development of a coat suit so necessary a part of every woman's spring attire, the model here is one of the nicest that could be found. It has the new fichu collar seen on so many of the most fashionable garments of the present day and the new cutaway closing outline. The fastening is by a single large button.

The pattern, 5798, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 36 in. material and 1 yard of 24 inch satin.

5786—Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt.

One of the newest models of the season is shown in this number, which represents a five-gored skirt with the closing at the front and which can be made with empire or regulation waistline. The garment is attractive and very fashionable and will serve nicely for separate wear or for costume or coat suit development. Serge, mohair, pongee, silk, linen or pique is available.

The pattern, 5786, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 36 inch material.

5785—Ladies' Coat Waist.

There is no more popular garment this season than the coat waist and we give in this design one of the prettiest styles that could be desired. The waist is cut with the side of body and the sleeves in one piece and is very simple to construct. The closing is at the left side of the front. Lace and embroidery is used in fashioning the coat waist, but plain material can be employed if desired.

The pattern, 5785, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 22 inch allover, 10¾ yards of insertion and 1⅜ yards of edging.

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SMILE HERB QUICKLY CURES THIS DREAD DISEASE TO STAY CURED.

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict dieting.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Smile Herb, has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy will relieve the sufferer of his worst symptoms, in the most stubborn cases, within a week, and to prove it we will mail the first 50c package for 25c. ... booklet of special value to the diabetic, ... latest diet list and exclusive table of ... values, giving percentage of starch and ... (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods. Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for a full-sized 50c package. ... CHEMICAL CO., Box 139 D, Whitney ... N. Y.

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Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 519 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

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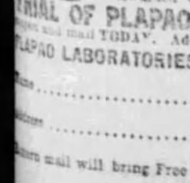

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

GOVERNMENTS OF WORLD

Will you give the classification of the different governments of the world?—T. L. B., Bloomington, Ind.

The fifty principal governments of the world are as follows: Absolute monarchies—Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Siam. Limited monarchies—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Spain and Turkey. Republics—Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

OMNIBUS BILL

Please give an explanation of the Omnibus bill in this department.—G. J., Fennville, Mich.

The Omnibus bill was submitted to congress by Henry Clay, January 29, 1850, at the time of the application of California for admission to the union. The bill provided for the admission of California with her free constitution; territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah without express restriction upon slavery; a territorial boundary line between Texas and New Mexico in favor of the former; a more effective fugitive slave law; and denial to congress of the power to interfere with the slave trade between slave states. After much cutting and amendment the bill was passed in July, 1850, as a series of acts.

TIBET HISTORY

I would like to have something published about the history of Tibet.—A. B., Ashtabula, O.

It is said that a native king established the government at Lhasa in 617 A. D., and commenced the translation of the Buddhist scriptures, but the early history of the country is obscure. Finally the Buddhist monks gained the ascendency, and during this period (1316-30 the first European, Frier Ordoric, of Pordenone, visited Lhasa. The first of the Jesuits who penetrated into Tibet was Antonio Andrada, who, in 1624, set out from Agra and, scaling an appalling mountain, reached Rudok, in Tibet, and eventually made his way through Tangut into China. A mission of Capuchins was established at Lhasa in 1719, but they were expelled in 1760. The unfortunate policy of the British under Lord Cornwallis led to the closing of the passes from Tibet into India, thus closing all the good results of Hastings' negotiations. In 1811 Thomas Manning, an Englishman who understood the Chinese language, managed to get to Lhasa in the guise of a doctor. In 1844 the French missionaries Huc and Gabet arrived at the capital and were well treated by the new regent, who had been installed in the place of one Sifan, who had been disgraced for complicity in the murder of three of the dalai lamas. Later Chinese jealousy prevailed and the two were obliged to return to Europe. In 1903 the British Indian government sent an expedition into Tibet because the latter government had not complied with the treaty of 1892. There was some fighting, in which the British troops had the best of the fray.

ST. PETER'S AT ROME

Will you please give an account of St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome?—E. H., Henry, Ill.

St. Peter's ranks as the first of the many churches in the city of Rome. It was founded by Constantine on the site of the Circus of Nero, where St. Peter suffered martyrdom, and is gorgeously decorated with gold mosaics and marble. Bramante, Raphael and Michelangelo were the chief architects. Many monuments line the pillars and fill the niches of this cathedral. The great dome is a marvel of architectural skill. The facade is 357 feet long and 144 feet high, and over the central entrance is the loggia, where the pope is crowned and whence he gives his Easter benediction. Over the main entrance of the vestibule is the celebrated Mosaic of the Novicella. The magnificent central door of bronze is a remnant of the old Basilica. The enormous size of the statues and ornaments in St. Peter's are deceptive as relates to the vast proportions of its interior, which is only realized by observing the moving, living figures of the visitors. Around the shrine under the dome 86 gold lamps are among the countless gems which enrich this noble temple. Its interior has the form of a Latin cross with chapels on the sides. Many princes of the church lie buried in the crypt.

PHILIP SCHUYLER

Please give a sketch of the life of Philip Schuyler, the soldier.—C. E. T., Clayton, N. Y.

Philip John Schuyler, the American soldier, was born November 20, 1733, and died November 18, 1804. His first experience in warfare was during the French and Indian war, when he served in two campaigns, first as captain and afterwards as commissary with the rank of major. In 1761 Schuyler went to England to settle the colonial claims. Returning two years later he became successful in the lumber business in Saratoga. He built the first flax mill in America. In 1764 he acted as a boundary commissioner to determine the line between New York and Massachusetts, and later helped settle the New Hampshire boundary. He was Albany's representative in the colonial assembly in 1768. In 1775 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, serving on the committee to frame rules and regulations for the continental army. The same year Schuyler was appointed major general and placed in command of the department of northern New York, with headquarters at Albany. In 1776 Schuyler quarreled with General Gates and sent in his resignation, which congress refused to accept. The next year he was appointed chief of the Pennsylvania militia, and in June of the same year was placed again at head of Northern New York. When Ticonderoga was evacuated by General Arthur St. Clair, Schuyler was brought before court martial for alleged neglect of duty in permitting its capture. But he was acquitted and completely vindicated. On July 29, 1777, he evacuated Fort Edward and retreated down the Mohawk valley before Burgoyne. Notwithstanding the patriotic success at Bennington, August 16, Schuyler was superseded by Gates on August 19. He remained with the army and the credit of effecting Burgoyne's surrender belongs to him. From 1778 to 1781 he was a delegate to the continental congress, his advice being sought by Washington on many occasions. As president of the board of Indian commissioners he visited the tribes of the Six Nations and made treaties that secured their neutrality. Later in his life, while a member of the New York senate, Schuyler was actively engaged in promoting and building a canal between the Hudson and Lake Erie. He was United States Senator from New York (1789-91 and 1797-98. He resigned because of ill health.

A FEW DATES

My father was born February 29, 1848. Please tell in what years his birthday has been on Saturday, and on what day in the week did his birth occur.—F. H., Chilhowie, Va.

February 29, 1848, was on Tuesday. His birthday came on Saturday in the years 1868, 1896 and 1908.

ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND

Please give the population of Rhode Island and the election returns in the presidential campaign of 1908.—S. C. M., Benzonia, Mich.

The 1910 population of Rhode Island was 542,610. Taft received the four electoral votes of the state. The popular vote was 24,706 for Bryan, Democrat; 43,942 for Taft, Republican; 1,365, Debs, Socialist; 1,016, Chafin, Prohibition; 183, Gillhaus, Socialist Labor; and 1,105, Hisgen, Independent.

NEW MEXICO

I would like to know something about the climate of the state of New Mexico.—B. A. F., Paden City, W. Va.

The agricultural products of New Mexico are corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, forage, beans, peas, onions and orchard fruits. The climate of New Mexico is very dry and healthful. The greatest rainfall occurs between May and August, the least between February and April. The prevailing winds are southwest, west, southeast and east. The summer temperature is sometimes high especially in the southern part. Owing to dryness of the atmosphere the heat is never oppressive and the nights are always cool.

CORN

I would like to have the Question Bureau please give a history of corn —F. L. T., Coessr, Ind.

The common Indian corn is generally believed to be a native of the warmer parts of America, where it was cultivated by the aborigines before the discovery of America by Columbus. But in the royal library in Paris an ancient Chinese book had a representation of the plant. Also in the cellars of some of the ancient houses in Athens a few grains of the plant were alleged to be discovered. These facts have led some to suppose that it was a native of the east, and has been cultivated there from a very early period. It is even thought that it is the "corn" of scripture; although on this supposition it is not easy to account for the subsequent neglect of it until after the discovery of America, since which the spread of its cultivation in the Old World has taken place with a rapidity such as might be expected from its great productiveness and other valuable qualities. Columbus himself took it to Spain. When it was first introduced into Europe it was supposed that it came from Asia and was therefore called Turkey corn.

THOMAS A. EDISON

Will you please give a short account of the life of Thomas A. Edison?—B. B. G., Decatur, Ind.

Thomas Alva Edison, the American electrician and inventor, was born in Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847. His family moved to Port Huron, Mich., when Edison was 7 years old. Not being able to attend school Edison began to work as a newsboy on a railroad line. During his leisure hours he experimented with telegraph instruments and printing presses. In 1862 young Edison bought a small hand press and published a weekly newspaper known as the Grand Trunk Herald. His office was an abandoned freight car where he continued his mechanical experiments. He later became telegraph operator at Mt. Clemens. Though brilliant and rapid in his work his erratic conduct lost him several situations. His first invention was made in 1864, when he invented an automatic telegraph repeater. Soon after, at Boston, Edison invented a commercial stock indicator, which he sold to New York capitalists for $40,000. This gave him funds to equip an extensive laboratory for his work. In 1876 his health failed and he gave up his manufacturing confining his labor to investigation and invention. More than 300 patents have been issued on Edison's inventions. Some of his most important inventions are the phonograph, telephone for long distance transmission, the carbon telephone transmitter, the microtasimeter, the aerophone, megaphone, incandescent electric lamp, kinetoscope, and a storage battery for automobiles. In 1878 he was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government, a commander of the Legion in 1889, and was the recipient of the insignia of a grand officer of the crown of Italy bestowed the same year by King Humbert. In 1892 he received the Albert medal of the Society of Arts of Great Britain.

Don't Neglect Your Health

(Martyn's Health Guide)

"It is a common mistake most people make after the winter season in thinking they can go through the summer enjoying good health without first ridding the system of the poisons and impurities in the blood which cause most spring ailments, fever and sickness. To act properly, giving needed energy and nourishment to the body, the blood must be pure.

"Of all spring-medicines none equals the good old-fashioned home-remedy made by dissolving ½ cup sugar and one ounce kardene in ½ pint alcohol, then adding hot water to make a quart. It is easily made at small cost and a tablespoonful taken before meals will do wonders in purifying the blood, removing sallowness, pimples and restoring the liver to normal action. It restores perfect health and energy to a worn-out body—gives one vigor, an appetite and strengthens the body tissues of both old and young."

GOLDEN SEAL

I would like to have a short description of the golden seal inserted in these columns.—M. H., Veedersburg, Ind.

Golden seal is a perennial plant and grows in the wooded regions throughout the eastern United States. It sends up in the early spring a hairy stem about a foot high, with large, deeply lobed leaves and a single greenish white flower, followed by a head of crimson berries which resemble a raspberry. The root-stock is gathered by country people, especially in the south, for the sake of its thick orange-yellow bark, from which a drastic and tonic medicine is made.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS

What are the rules and regulations that govern deposits in the postal savings banks.—E. F., Uniontown, Wash.

When a person goes to open an account in a postal savings bank he first fills out an application which he signs. In case he is unable to write, his mark must be witnessed by a disinterested person. The interest paid by the government on deposits is 2 per cent. Deposits of $1 or more must be made, as nothing less than that amount will be accepted. However, if a person wishes to deposit less than $1 he may buy saving stamps at 10 cents each. When he has nine of these stamps he pastes them on a card which sells for 10 cents and the whole is given to the bank officials and the depositor is credited with $1 on his account. One cannot deposit more than $100 in one month, and may not have over $500 in all to his credit on the books of the bank. When a person's bank account reaches the $500 mark he is privileged to buy government bonds direct from the government which does away with a broker's commission. These bonds pay two and one-half per cent interest and are not taxable. All the money received by the postal authorities from deposits is put in reliable city banks. Anyone over 10 years of age may open a postal savings account. Married women's accounts cannot be interfered with by their husbands, the women having full control of them. Deposits are only received from individuals, firms not being allowed to open accounts. A depositor must be a patron of the office where the account is opened. No interest is paid on savings remaining only a fraction of a year. A depositor may withdraw his money at any time and in case of his death the money is paid the estate.

FIFTEEN LARGE CITIES

Please give the population of the 15 largest cities of this country.—A. E. N., Miletus, W. Va.

The 15 largest cities in the United States and their population are as follows: New York, N. Y., 4,766,883; Chicago, Ill., 2,185,283; Philadelphia, Pa., 1,549,008; St. Louis, Mo., 687,029; Boston, Mass., 670,585; Cleveland, Ohio, 560,663; Baltimore, Md., 558,485; Pittsburgh, Pa., 533,905; Detroit, Mich., 465-766; Buffalo, N. Y., 423,715; San Francisco, Cal., 416,912; Milwaukee, Wis., 373,857; Cincinnati, Ohio, 364,463; Newark, N. J., 347,469; New Orleans, La., 339,075.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Will you kindly print a short sketch of the life of Ella Wheeler Wilcox?—J. T. B., Gobleville, Mich.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the author, was born November 5, 1853. Her parents moved from Vermont to Wisconsin about three years before she was born, her father being a music teacher. Miss Wheeler was educated in the public schools of Windsor, Wis., and attended the woman's college of the University of Wisconsin for one year. She inherited a studious and artistic temperament and early showed signs of a literary talent. Several of her earliest articles appeared in a New York paper and she soon won the recognition of editors and publishers, both local and metropolitan, and contributed to the periodical press. In 1884 she was married to Robert M. Wilcox and since 1887 she has resided in New York city, where she is still engaged in literary work.

She is the author of the following: An Ambitious Man, A Double Life, Drops of Water, Everyday Thoughts, Poems of Passion, Maurine, Poems of Pleasure, Three Women, Kingdom of Love and Other Poems, An Erring Woman's Love, Men, Women and Emotions, The Beautiful Land of Nod, Poems of Power, A Woman of the World, Poems of Sentiment, and The Love Sonnets of Abelard and Heloise.

MISCELLANEOUS

L. V., Youngsville, Pa.—Our rules forbid us to give the address of any manufacturing firms.

E. S. K., Wilson, Nebr.—Habit forming drugs are opium, cocaine, morphine, heroin and their derivatives.

E. A. G., Alice, Ohio—The counties in the eleventh Ohio congressional district are Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Meigs, Athens, Perry and Ross.

C. H., Kelly Sta., Pa.—The United States has 26 modern battleships and nine older ones in her navy.

R. C. C., Greensboro, N. C.—We have no statistic showing the imformation you want to know.

G. W. K., Shawnee, Tenn.—A full explanation of the referendum and recall was given in the Bureau of March 7.

Learned from Boer War.

The Boer war taught students of the small arm more about the changed conditions of battle than have all conflicts between men since the contention on the Crimea. Improvement in weapons was expected to increase the percentage of hits, but the result has been just the opposite. In South Africa, only one bullet in every 5,000 brought down its man! Notwithstanding increase in the rate of fire, propelling power of the charge behind the bullet, and the precision of the weapon, more men were killed with gunpowder, in proportion to the number of combatants, 100 years ago.

This may come as a surprise to most readers, but when one remembers that in battles such as that fought at New Orleans the forces were within a few hundred yards of each other, the accuracy of the marksmanship is explained. In the Boer war several of the severest engagements occurred when the two forces were more than a mile apart. In the Japanese-Russian war, the Japs frequently used the bayonet; but had the Muscovites been properly armed such a meeting would have been impossible. Utter recklessness of human life characterized most of the charges made by the Japs upon their foes in the open field. On the other hand, the Boer sharpshooters did effective work as "snipers," and harassers of their British foes at a distance of two miles. Julian Ralph has told how men would be shot dead by an unseen foe when walking from one tent to another in their own camps. At night no place was more dangerous than close proximity to a camp fire, where one's figure might be silhouetted, and thus become a mark for a distant rifleman.

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EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

Name

Address

Booklet No. 119

Warning to Tourists in Switzerland.

Zurich Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

A few days ago the Zurich police authorities issued a notice warning ladies against dangerous hatpins. A lady whose hatpin protrudes any distance beyond the hat itself without the point being protected so that it cannot stick into any one, will be liable to have the hatpin confiscated and to pay a fine of 15 francs to the police.

One lady with a very fashionable hat and two highly ornamental hatpins which stuck out a long way and certainly constituted a danger to the public was pounced on by a policeman and the pins taken from her, so that she was obliged to go home holding on her hat with both hands. English ladies going to Switzerland for the winter season and having to pass through Zurich will do well to bear these new police regulations in mind, for the Swiss police are no respecters of nationality.

Modern China.

Twenty years ago there was no mail service in China, and there were but four newspapers printed in native dialects. Now the Chinese have a mail service, telegraphs, newspapers, talking machines, ice cream soda, hot water bags, American cigarettes, a modernized army, a tremendous revolution, and a good sized famine.

Ships medicine chests for the British merchant service have undergone regulation, the new requirements of the board of trade abolishing many obsolete drugs and substituting modern medicines in tablet form.

Mahogany for Furniture.

Building Age.

It is interesting to note that more than 20 mahoganylike woods are now offered as true mahogany, not to mention a considerable number of woods cunningly stained to imitate that wood. In the present circumstances, therefore, when the demand for mahogany is greater than the supply, unusual interest attaches to such woods as Cariniana or Colombian mahogany, which is acknowledged not to be mahogany, but which is so similar to it in color, grain effects and working qualities as to serve for the rarer wood.

The statement is made that while Cariniana differs widely in its botanical and anatomical character from true mahogany, its close superficial resemblance to mahogany and its physical prominence at once distinguish it as a high class cabinet wood. When properly seasoned it does not warp, check or shrink, while much of the lumber is beautifully figured. It works well, takes a filler readily and can be highly polished.

India Uses American Autos.

The outlook for future extensive business in America motor vehicles throughout India was never so promising as at present. American automobiles received a gigantic advertisement through the action of various India governments in placing large orders for American cars for use at the recent coronation durbar at Dehli. One American company alone reports it furnished different provincial governments in India with 70 cars in connection with the durbar, and claims that no less than 161 of the machines were registered at Dehli during the celebration. The total number of American cars of all makes in use at the durbar was so large as to occasion wide comment, and the impression created was most favorable. A Madras firm, through which the local government ordered ten American automobiles for official use at Dehli, states that the preference thus shown in favor of American cars will result in a largely increased demand hereabouts for motor vehicles of American manufacture.

Decatur-Barron Duel.

Indianapolis News.

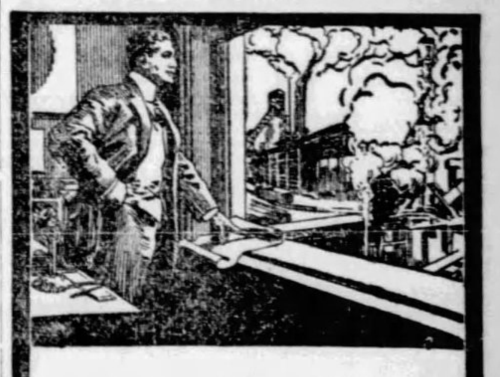
The practice of dueling, inherited from England, led to some tragic events in early American history. One of these, which occurred 92 years ago today, resulted in the death of one of our early naval heroes, Commodore Stephen Decatur. He had gained distinction in the Tripolitan war, in the war of 1812, and stood very high in popular esteem. Another naval officer of the period was Commodore Barron, who commanded the Chesapeake in the fight with the British frigate Leopard. While in command of the Chesapeake he was charged with neglect of duty, was tried by a court-martial, on which Decatur served, and was found guilty and suspended from the service. Later when he applied for restoration, Decatur declined to approve it, and out of this grew a correspondence culminating in a duel. In one of his letters Decatur said: "Between you and myself there has never been a personal difficulty, but I have entertained, and do still entertain, the opinion that your conduct as an officer of the Chesapeake has been such as ought to forever bar your readmission to the service." Barron sent a challenge which Decatur accepted, and the duel took place at Bladensburg, near Washington, March 22, 1820. They fought with pistols at eight paces, and both fired and fell together, Decatur apparently killed, but he soon revived enough to say a few friendly words to his antagonist, who also lay on the ground. Both were removed to Washington, where Decatur died that night, but Barron recovered and lived till 1851.

Confiscated Weapons.

Brooklyn Standard-Union.

A year's harvest of weapons confiscated by the police of this city is a rich one, as is shown by the estimated value of $8,000 placed on the cargo just dumped at sea by order of the commissioners. Composing it were 1,500 revolvers, two hundred shotguns, one hundred blackjacks and knives, gathered during the last 12 months. What a formidable revolution these weapons would have started if sent to one of the nervous and dissatisfied little Central American republics!

Some of the guns and revolvers were handsome and costly, and it seems a pity that any should be utterly destroyed by the deep sea immersion. But what was the commissioner to do about it? The Sullivan law forbids the sale of revolvers except to those who have a permit to carry them. In years gone by it was the custom to hold an annual sale of confiscated firearms, but the authorities have come to the conclusion that such a policy only adds to the lawlessness and to the troubles of the police. Hence the action stated, which is



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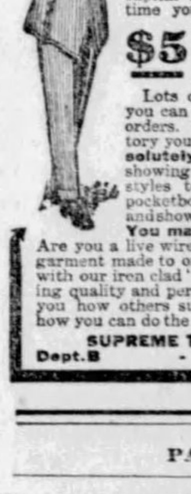

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HOW THE JAPANESE ALWAYS REMAIN SLENDER

PROMINENT SCIENTIST AND TRAVELER DISCOVERS LONG SOUGHT SECRET. REDUCED HIS OWN WEIGHT 100 POUNDS. NO ONE NEED REMAIN FAT NOW.

How to Reduce Fat One Pound a Day and Then Always Remain Slim. No Drugs, Medicines, Starvation Diet, Exercising, or Apparatus Used. Finds Simple Home Treatment Works Wonders.

Arrangements now Made to Have All Stout Readers of This Paper Receive a Free Copy of Dr. Turner's Wonderful Book "How I Reduced My Weight 100 Pounds."

On returning from a recent trip Dr. F. Turner, the physician, scientist and traveler, who has won fame and world-wide renown through his writings and scientific researches, accorded an interview to press representatives who were astounded by his loss of more than 100 pounds of excessive fat since they last saw him. They found it difficult indeed, to recognize in the slender, muscular and perfectly proportioned form of Dr. Turner today, the same man whom only a few months ago they knew as a semi-invalid, so enormously fat that he could hardly walk.

When questioned concerning his health and the remarkable change in his appearance, Dr. Turner said that neither illness, medicines, starvation dieting, nor strenuous exercise had caused him to lose so much excess weight. In fact he said that fatty degeneration had eaten into his vital organs to such an extent that it would have been foolhardy to even attempt the usual methods of reduction, and he was forced to seek other means of escape from his former terrible condition.

On being questioned further the Doctor said: "When I began to feel the stuffy, cramped feeling inside, which, as a physician, I recognized as the first tell-tale symptoms of fatty degeneration, and when my heart pounded and throbbed at times so it shook my whole body and seemed about to burst. I knew from these warnings that the end was approaching very rapidly although the examining physician of a large Life Insurance Company, when refusing point blank to accept me as a risk, had already told me I was likely to drop dead any minute. I tried every means of reduction known to medical science, but without the slightest relief. I then became desperate and began to use all the advertised treatments I had ever heard of. These not only failed to help me, but they did considerable harm, one nearly causing my death on account of the powerful drugs it contained. Although a physician, I am strongly opposed to the use of drugs in treating obesity. I have never known a case where they did anything but harm when used for this purpose. There are also treatments put on the market by persons who are without a physician's training, and I firmly believe that if I had continued one or two of the methods recommended by these ignorant, so-called advertising "specialists" I would now be in my grave."

"My discovery came about during my trip and in this way: When seeking data for some literary work, I found a reference to the manner in which the Japanese were said to easily overcome any tendency to take on superfluous flesh. It was easily apparent from observation that the Japs are comparatively heavy eaters and that their diet consists largely of rice, the most starchy and therefore the most fat forming of all grains. I had often wondered why, in spite of these facts, the natives of Japan both men and women, always present such a slender, trim, neat appearance. Although corsets are rare in that country, the women there have beautiful figures that any American woman might well envy, and the Japanese men have strength and powers of endurance that are proverbial. After diligent inquiry about the cause of this, I became more than ever convinced that they were using there in Japan methods of fat reduction and fat prevention far in advance of anything known to medical science in this country. As the finding of such a method was a matter of life or death to me at that time, I consulted numerous authorities and set about asking questions of those who would be likely to know anything about it. I am glad to say that my untiring efforts were finally rewarded by the discovery of a new means of fat reduction that I determined to give a short trial immediately. I was fairly startled to behold the wonderful change it made in my appearance, and the improvement in my health that was noticeable from the very first. My fat began to vanish at the rate of one pound a day, sometimes more. I knew I had at last discovered the secret that had been vainly sought for years, and I continued the treatment until I had lost more than 100 pounds in weight. I became stronger with every pound I lost, and soon regained all my old time vigor of both body and mind. It made me feel twenty years younger to be rid of all the fat that had formed inside and outside of my body. After discontinuing the treatment and keeping a careful record of my weight for more than two months, I was delighted to find that reduction was permanent, nor has my fat shown the slightest tendency to return since then."

"Can you imagine my ecstacies of joy and inexpressible relief, the tremendous load that was lifted from my mind, when after all my suffering I discovered almost by accident this wonderful secret method that enabled me to rid myself of 100 pounds of fat and which transformed me from a hopeless, helpless wreck into a perfect specimen of physical manhood again. I have now been glady accepted by the same large insurance company that previously rejected me."

Dr. Turner then went on to explain the treatment he discovered, and while anyone must admit that it is a highly logical method and undoubtedly effective to a wonderful degree, yet it is so simple that even a child can understand it and obtain most satisfactory results. Surely no stout person need any longer feel that he or she must remain fat now. Lack of space prevents a full description of the entire method here, but Dr. Turner has described it in a handsomely bound and extremely interesting little booklet entitled "How I Reduced My Weight 100 Pounds," and by special arrangement with the Doctor we are able to announce that these valuable booklets, while they last, are to be distributed absolutely free to those of our stout readers who are sufficiently interested to send a two-cent stamp for postage. The books are sent in plain wrapping, and we are told that there are about 1,000 left. When these are gone, the Doctor may not have any more printed for some time, as he is planning another long trip, and will probably have no time to give the matter attention again until he returns. The Doctor's address is F. Turner, M. D., Suite 1378 C, Clark Building, Syracuse, N. Y., and any requests sent there during the next few days will be given prompt attention. We urgently advise all of our stout readers to obtain this wonderful book and begin reducing weight immediately, as such an opportunity as this **may never present itself again.**

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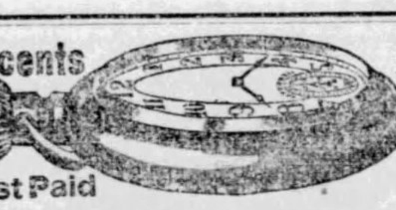

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1912.

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ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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WATCH AWARD

The largest club received by The Blade during the month of March contained 147 names. The gentleman who sent in this list will receive his award at an early date.

Almost anybody can learn to love spring.

They don't build halls large enough for Roosevelt meetings.

Defeat doesn't discourage the Socialists. They are used to it.

The man who tries to do his work a little better each day is not going to lose.

King George is having a glass carriage built. Fine target for the suffragettes.

Men continue to say this: "Bryan is a great man, but he can never be President."

A Maine postmaster resigned at the age of 92. Too old to read the postal cards.

The robin sings sweetest when the sun is shining. His feelings must be almost human.

The person who doesn't fuss about the things he wants and can't have is more or less a hero.

Spain is contemplating the annexation of Portugal. Which is equivalent to looking for trouble.

Men with red noses are always open to suspicion, yet they may be as innocent as a babe.

We don't pretend to know anything about aeroplaning, but the dip seems to be a dangerous thing.

One way to be happy is to forget that there are a million germs in nearly everything you touch.

Persons who begin by telling little white lies will some day get into the habit of inventing whoppers.

"The President sat in his big armchair," says the report. But was it necessary to say that the chair was big?

The man who fails to find a Pole can tell a story that is almost as thrilling as that of the successful discoverer.

"The worst of a boil," says the Boston Globe, "is when you can't see it." On the back of one's neck, for instance.

Woman suffrage has been voted down by parliament, which means more business for the plate glass industry.

Our notion of nothing to worry about is that the hero of a novel won't come out all right in the last chapter.

While a Pittsburg man was looking for a job he fell heir to $2,000,000. It shows what a fellow can do when he tries.

Emperor William says the Panama canal may not be big enough, but it is probable that he could squeeze through.

If local option elections do nothing else, they stir the emotions and put the blood in circulation, which is a good thing.

A medical work seven thousand years old describes appendicitis and its treatment. It is hard to find anything new.

Harvard astronomers have completed a photographic map of the heavens that shows 1,500,000 stars. Wonder who counted 'em.

Laura Jean Libbey says a man should be careful about how he marries a widow. In other words, he should stop, look and listen.

In Mason City, Iowa, which has been dry for 25 years, the per capita drink bill is $2.67. The human appetite is a hard thing toregulate.

A composer declares that America will eventually lead the world in music. He never got that idea from listening to the latest popular song.

The man who is on the train looks pityingly at the people who congregate at the depot in the small town, and yet they are happier than he.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Certain educational forms came in for sharp criticism from one of the speakers at a meeting of the Michigan Academy of Sciences.

"The study of the classics in our schools and colleges," he said, "has, through 'dry-as-dust,' antiquated and impracticable methods of instruction, become, at the present time, an almost inappreciable element in our system of education. It would be a sad day if, in the not distant future, our methods of scientific instruction should likewise be weighed in the balance and found wanting.'

Enters now Prof. Thomas A. Edison. The schoolroom is darkened. Moving pictures are thrown upon the screen. Here we have the full chronicle of the siege of Troy—a beautiful, exciting picture story, vivid and beyond forgetting. Homer is no longer "dry as dust;" No wet towels necessary now to keep the Iliad from anaestheticizing the student. The picture changes. It is an Amazonian forest. Strange birds fly among plants of incredible variety. Insects crawl and leap. Perhaps a large animal, driven by beaters, comes leaping into the screen, pauses a second and is gone. Natural history is a different thing now from the droning recitation upon flower fertilization and the anatomy of the crawfish. So the pictures move—showing a ballroom at Versailles, with figures of Louis XIV. and his courtiers, showing the discharge of a cargo from the Indies in the Albert Docks of London, showing the processes in a steel mill, showing the life history of a butterfly from the egg to imago.

If education is weighed in the balance and found wanting after Prof. Edison's promised revolution, it will be because boys and girls are become suddenly a race of muddleheads.

A DIVIDENDLESS TALENT.

There is a man in Ohio who once enjoyed something akin to fame. His talent lay in saying cruel things in a very picturesque and brilliant way. After devoting fifteen minutes to an opponent, that gentleman's hide was spread and nailed to the side of the barn. His words were a flame, his manner provocative of night-riding reprisals.

This man with the talent was long in demand as an afterdinner speaker. When he was scheduled for political meetings people came to hear him, for they were offered singular entertainment in verbal flaying and the thumb-screw possibilities of the English language.

One seldom hears of this worthy any more, though he is not a very old man. He has reaped the rewards of his genius. They have been enmities, bitter looks and ostracism. He has accumulated more hatreds than a strikebreaker. The measure of the dislike for him is as broad and as long as the state of Ohio. He will go to his grave the best hated man in the commonwealth.

Skill at wounding one's fellowmen is a curse, not a gift. It adds nothing to the goodness of the world. It cloaks the person possessed of the sharp tongue in isolation. He is avoided as one avoids trifling with edged tools. There is no more place for him than for nettles in a city street.

FIRE IN THE REAR.

There is a practice among the anthracite coal operators of making an allowance of 50 cents per ton from circular prices for domestic coal purchased in April each year, with an advance of 10 cents for each succeeding month until the schedule prices are restored in September.

The United States Geological Survey, in commenting upon the custom, says that it has had a "more salutary effect in steadying the anthracite trade than any other action taken by those controlling the anthracite industry. Its purpose is to encourage the purchase of coal in the spring and summer, making the cellars of the consumers the storage places to the extent of millions of tons for the following winter, and at the same time, to cause the mines to be operated more regularly, thus giving more steady employment to employes throughout the year."

Nevertheless this amounts to combined price fixing. It is an admission of monopoly. It is the trust principle in its nakedness.

Mr. Taft, bitter opponent of the "crutch of combination," is so unfortunate as to have officials under him so oblivious of his opinion that the anti-trust law is a document from On-High that they use government paper and ink to report the fact that combination works to a good end! It is like a traitorous fact suddenly popping into the calculations of a scientific theorist.

CONCENTRATED WEALTH.

An examination of the records of 36 of the counties of New York, outside of New York city, has shown that property to the value of $33,000,000,000 is held by persons having $50,000 or more—the so-called wealthy classes. They number 125,000. Of the remaining, $31,800,000,000 of property, only $800,000,000 is owned by the 5,500,000 persons having less than $500 each.

If the proportion is maintained throughout the country, seven-eighths of the families hold only one-eighth of the national wealth. The estimate of the tenth census is that 0.3 per cent of the people owned 20 per cent of the wealth; 8.97 per cent of the people owned 51 per cent, while 91 per cent of the people owned only 29 per cent of the wealth.

The statistics do not prove the contention that while the rich are growing richer, the poor are growing poorer. That is of no value except as a phrase. The labor unions, the social organizations, the philanthropic societies, have all worked in vain if this is true. Yet the statistics show too great a concentration of wealth for the country's good. They suggest the application of graduated income taxes and heavy inheritance taxes, if more just and efficient methods of restraint upon riches cannot be devised. Concentrated wealth means concentrated power only if we let it, but it is dangerous that opportunity for such exercise of power should exist.

AN OLD SONG BOOK.

Among the articles of faith to which we are all called upon to subscribe is the one that popular song writing has undergone a deplorable degeneration in the last 20 or 30 years. Rag-time and "Bill-ee" songs have supplanted true melody, anyone whose courting days were in those periods is competent to tell the children.

Recently we have come upon a bound volume of lyrics bearing dates of the late 70's and early 80's. Sentiment—or what Mr Roosevelt prefers to call it—sentimentality, was strong in those days. Note the titles: "The Heart Gives Life Its Beauty," "I Dream of Her," "I Am Thine and Thine Only," "Oh, I Am in Love," "Good-night, but Not Good-bye," and "The World Is Full of Beauty When the Heart Is Full of Love."

Melancholy in the form the disorder takes in youth seems to have been epidemic about the time Garfield entered office, as observe: "O Carry Me Home to Die," "O Let Me Die in Springtime," "Gentle Annie's Grave," "O Bid Me Not Wed Him, Brother Dear," "We Shall Meet and Love in Heaven," "Fleeting Moments," "Thou Has Cast Out the Heart That I Gave Thee," and "There's a New Grave in the Churchyard." The prevailing depression inspired such lines as these:

Oh, my soul is full of music
Of the sunny days of yore,
Wafted up by spirit voices
Of the forms I see no more.

Precursors of rag-time were "Climbing Up the Golden Stairs" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia"—a popular Ethiopian melody. No doubt mothers with grown sons can still hum the airs of the "Blue Alsatian Mountains," "The Last Rose of Summer," and "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," and be stirred with regret that the art of song-writing is lost—possibly forever.

THE SOLID SOUTH

The Roosevelt men had 50 to 1 of the crowd and instructed a solid Roosevelt delegation.

This sentence is taken from a letter written to The Blade by Dr. William R. West, of Knoxville, Tenn. Dr. West tells how, in spite of protest from 2,000 voters, a federal judge and eight other men met in secret and adopted resolutions which went out to the world as an endorsement of President Taft for renomination. It has been charged repeatedly by newspapers, in a general way, that the support of the "solid South," upon which the President's campaign managers expect to rely for half their votes in the national convention, is in defiance of the will of the southern Republicans and not because of it.

Now comes this professional man. Dr. West, boldly and over his own signature, giving the specific testimony of an interested observer of the operation of the federal steam roller in action. The incident is just one more proof of the futility of nominating President Taft even if it should lie within the power of the Chicago conventon to do so.

Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Barnes, in New York, the New York Sun and other men and newspapers most ardently advocating the cause of Mr. Taft until recently, are preparing to avert a head-on collision with public opinion. Unwilling, at least as yet, to rally to Roosevelt, they have practically conceded with regret that Taft will not do and are scanning the political horizon for an available compromise candidate.

MARKET VALUE OF A WIFE.

When a marriage contract is entered into on a cash basis, the figuring is usually done prior to performance of the rites, but in Iowa the courts have established a precedent that a wife is worth $25. All of which may provoke endless discussion and the suggestion of the soundness of the theory of the recall of judicial decisions.

A farmer bought a can of what he supposed was coal oil, but the fluid contained 21 per cent gasoline. His wife attempted to use some of it to light a fire. The ensuing explosion caused her death and that of her three little children and injured the husband who brought suit for damages against the oil dealer. The jury gave him $25 for the loss of his wife, $299.71 for each of the children and $160 for his own injuries. On the ground that the verdict was excessive, the defendant appealed. The supreme court sustained the finding of the lower tribunal, saying: "The sum doe not impress us as great enough to indicate passion or prejudice in the jury, and we have no inclination to disturb it."

It is difficult to analyze the workings of the mind of a man, or of the minds of a jury of twelve men, who will appraise a wife at $25. A wife is either worth much more than $25, if her worth can be computed sordidly in cash, or else she is worth nothing and the husband would better be rid of her. The Iowa rule will not apply in Ohio. There are no $25 wives in this state.

When women get the ballot the lazy man will let his wife do the voting.

WHAT THEY LEARNED

A city man who had retired to a small acreage in the country and his son who was troubled with some minor ailment of the throat for which an open life had been recommended, attended one of the short winter courses of an agricultural college.

The elder had in mind the establishment of a creamery plant. The young man wanted to know all about raising fruit. After the two had studied the subjects each was interested in, they had a little confidential chat.

"Son," said the father, "I've learned how to figure, which I take it is the basic principle of any industry. And my figuring shows me that there isn't enough milk in our locality to make a creamery pay."

"Father," said the son, "I've learned that spraying is a very necessary part of fruit culture. As you might guess, the stuff that's put in the spraying mixtures is mighty tough on a raw throat."

The new science of agriculture will prove a wonderful institution if it does nothing more than show people what not to do.

THE BIG HOUSE.

When money begins to flow toward an American business man's pockets with some degree of ease the first instinct is to build. And the instinct, as a rule, acts with bad judgment.

We know of a business man who took his wife out upon the edge of town to look over a piece of land which had been offered him.

"We'll put the house here," he said, "because the view is best. I should say the garage ought to go over there. We'll have to grade for the driveway."

The business man's wife had nothing to say until they were again in the home in which they'd lived for many years. Then she spoke.

"If you build that house," she said, "we'll have to have three servants and maybe a butler for show. We'll be nice, handy prey for Sunday entertainment for acquaintances in the summertime. In the winter they won't come near us. I've noticed that the people who live in these great houses are away from home as much as they can be. We've got a home now. We're attached to it without our knowing just how much. If we leave it we'll feel it and what we get in its place will be a big, lonesome house that may never be a home for us. I hope we'll decide to stay here."

They stayed. The business man has had a successful career because he early learned to recognize wisdom when he met up with it.

THE LOST TALENTS.

A few captains of industry who have attained leisure and now would do something else than captaining, have complained that they are not welcome as public leaders. That is because they have asked too late.

They have spent their lives thinking of themselves. They have become tainted with what is called Big Business. Their motives are now held in suspicion for there are horrible examples of what results when these successful captains get into politics—Clark, Stephenson, Guggenheim. They have stepped from Big Business into public office and carried Big Business in with them.

Among these men are the most talented executives of the times—the builders, the inventors, the designers, the men with the rarest ability in holding to a purpose through mighty opposition and fearful discouragement, the men capable of turning noble dreams into realities. The constructive energy and efficiency which has been at the command of private enterprise in America in the last half century will some day be held as one of the remarkable characteristics of the period.

Had the federal government and the several states had the services of these men at the time of life when they were capable of true patriotism this country would have been a far different nation than it is today.

COUNTRY AND CITY NERVES.

In a book entitled "The Conquest of Nerves," a physician of note declares that:

The clanging of trolley gongs, the tooting of automobile horns, the shrieking of sirens and the general clatter and turmoil of traffic are far less distracting to the city man's nerves than the unknown dangers which seem to lurk at every turn of a lonely country road where at night the impenetrable darkness is emphasized rather than relieved by the ghostly flicker of infrequent lamp lights and nothing but the voice of Nature breaks the stillness.

We once met with a man who had lived for years upon a street through which ran a car line in the hands of a receiver. This meant that every wheel was flat, that every gong was clangorous, that tracks were bumpy and at the turns the car trucks cried aloud in pain. Never a complaint came from this citizen.

He went to the country to spend a week. But he was back at the end of three days, pale and red of eyes. "Couldn't sleep," he said, "for the hollering of the whip-poor-wills."

The city dweller has his own peculiar set of nerves.

MORE LIABILITY LAWS.

The employers' liability laws of the various states have done a good deal toward bringing an end to frightful loss of life and limb through accidents. But they have not ended the waste of life and energy which must be charged up to American industries. There are still the complex problems of industrial diseases to deal with.

Tuberculosis is brought about in several trades by the inhalation of dust. The makers of certain wooden parts of cotton weaving machinery are poisoned by the wood used. Match makers are attacked with the terrible disease "phossy jaw." Lead poisoning occurs both among those who work in white lead factories and among house painters and decorators. The "bends" is the modern disease afflicting those who work in tunnels and bridge caissons where a heavy pressure of air is maintained. Diseases, peculiar to animals, are contracted by workers handling wool and hides. Nearly every chemical factory has its list of diseases caused by the material manufactured or worked with.

It is the fashion to condemn employers for these diseases. Some extremists curse them as legalized murderers. If employers are this, then municipalities which tolerate spitting, the throwing of trash into alleys, the breeding of flies and the use of surface wells, are also murderers, as well as the individuals directly responsible.

Occupational diseases are, many of them, of recent origin. They have been noticed only in the last few years. Their causes and remedies must be dealt with without passion, but with vigor and understanding.

SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION.

The philosophy of what is called scientific management has been described as consisting in "standardizing work and its worth, instead of the old abortive attempts to standardize men and wages."

The opposition of labor unions to the Taylor and Emerson schemes is based on a foundation of bitter experience. The system in vogue—if it can be called a system—is based upon the time-serving idea. The employer buys so much time. He assumes the responsibility of getting returns upon the time he has hired. The scientific system proposes to buy a certain amount of production and to show how that production can be gained most swiftly and with the least effort.

The opposition of union labor is not all at is against the spread of the doctrine. There is a natural loathness on the part of employers to change a long practiced habit of thought. They must stop talking of a "fair day's wage" and talk of "work and worth."

As the idea progresses, it is seen to be fraught with immeasurable possibilities. It may change the whole industrial world as scientific farming is changing the art of agriculture. It may change the social order to a degree not now to be dreamed of. But, like all great conceptions, it must come slowly, through many difficulties and many rebuffs.

PEEPING INTO THE FUTURE.

A pleasant exercise for the fancy much beloved by children and not in the least despised by the mature is dreaming of the prowess a person would have and the deeds he would perform if it were possible to dive back into the past equipped with modern mechanical implements or weapons.

Since the aeroplane was invented this mental sport has been played with enthusiasm by toddlers at both ends of the span of human life, by the eminent scientists as well as by the barefoot boy. The temptation has been too great to withstand.

A person wonders, for instance, how the history of the world would differ from its present form if Harold had been ready when the Norman William landed on the British shores and had sent a secretly made aeroplane swooping down upon the field at Hastings. A flying machine in the possession of that tireless fighter, Gustavus Adolphus might have made the national language of the Germans Swedish. Louis XIV. might have stretched France from the Baltic to Gibraltar had he had a small fleet of flying machines. Not only in war, however, but exploration, the diffusion of knowledge, the spread of religon, the breaking down of national frontiers and racial tongues, the making of tariff laws, the changing of political systems and the development of social orders, would all have other chronicles had the art of flying been learned only a few centuries earlier.

Such speculation is worth while in so far as it helps one to judge what the aeroplane is likely to do with the future. We know now that the flying machine, or its succesor, will alter the whole science of war. It may even make war impossible or reduce it to a wild chaos of futile combats. But between wars it is going to dim the lines drawn between the nations, bring the world into closer touch, make the enforcement of tariff laws extremely difficult and possibly hasten revision of political and social practices.

China's new republic is having no more bother than could have been expected. Young republics, like babies, are bound to have their troubles.

Everything seems to have been created for a purpose. Were it not for fleas life would be uninteresting for many a dog.

Probably Senator Stephenson would rather have given $107,793 than have 34 of his colleagues vote to unseat him.

Anybody with a little foresight can see that the Chicago convention is going to be a very interesting affair.

The Old Flag was used to good advantage in the Milwaukee campaign. It is a fine banner to vote under.

Only one April 1 joker was killed this year. We are a good-natured and tolerant people.

Nobody has gone so far as to accuse Colonel Roosevelt of not enjoying himself.

Take care of the girls and the grass widows will take care of themselves.

Wisconsin voters don't seem to care how a man combs his hair.

Sunday School

THE ENDANGERED DAY

International Sunday School Lesson for April 14 Is, "Use of the Sabbath." Mark ii:23, to iii:6. Golden Text, Mark ii.27.

By William T. Ellis.

The multitude and variety of knives forks and spoons alongside of his plate at a formal city dinner bothers the plain man, and if he is oversensitive to the formalities he will no get much joy out of the meal. Nevertheless, he would be a small man indeed who would go hungry because he did not know the rules concerning the newest-fashioned table utensils. Before ever men ate with cutlery or from tables, they managed to dispose of their food; to the present day a few scores of millions of persons eat wholly with their fingers. The illustration portrays the type of persons who are missing the nourishment of religion and its institutions because they are perplexed by the many regulations and proprieties and usages. In particular, here is the Sunday-observance question, brought again to the fore by the present Sunday School lesson, and it finds a multitude of persons sorely perplexed because they want to conform to some man-made rules.

Let it be confessed, frankly, that a great multitude of Christians are bewildered and uncertain in the face of the new aspects of the Sunday subject. Bound by precedents and practices, eager to do right, they find themselves helpless in the face of the real Sunday question. Many of the old positions of the churches with respect to details of Sunday observance have been utterly and irrevocably lost. Christianity cannot maintain today the kind of Sunday that was kept a hundred years ago. The new times, with their general diffusion of knowledge, which has robbed the preacher and the Sunday service of the function of principal intellectual leadership; and the many new inventions, as of steam and electricity, which have changed altogether man's conception of a neighborhood, have created conditions for which there is no solution in the detailed arguments of the church fathers.

A Live Issue.

Both state and church are involved in the present uncertainty. If the Christian Sabbath is to go, the entire character of the civilization of North America will be affected. Sunday has has been a vital factor in the creation of this unique western life. The Lord's day, as Canada and the United States know it, has been one of the greatest forces differentiating them from Europe. In all the continent of Europe there is nothing like a Toronto, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Southern Sabbath. Travelers from abroad comment upon the peace and restfulness of the American Sunday. Has that Sabbath been outgrown? Are we ready discard it?

The point is pertinent. He is blind to the drift of the day who does not see that the institution of the Christian Sunday is seriously menaced Great influences are at work to make Sunday a mere holiday. The opening of all places of amusement, the popularity of Sunday atheletics, and the drift of men away from the churches, all show the tendency to use this day as a secular day. That Sunday may not lose its sacred character, and become a mere holiday, without eventually becoming a work day, is a proposition which many thoughtful men undertake to maintain. I pass it by, to point out the fact, sufficient for present interest, that the church, generally speaking, is today in a dazed condition, seeking desperately to hold on to shreds of the Puritan Sabbath.

In spite of ecclesiastical resolutions, of countless sermons, and of special organizations, the undeniable drift of our time is away from the sacred observance of the Lord's Day. This loss means the disappearance of our historical rest day, the day of peace, of worship and of idealism. The best in our American life is inseparably bound up with this institution of the Sabbath, which has nourished alike our patriotism, our domestic ideals, and our religion.

Can the Church Afford to Lose the Sabbath?

The time has arrived when we may consider fearlessly what will happen to the church if Sunday becomes like other days. Then we shall find out whether the Sabbath is merely an advantageous prop, sustaining the church, or whether it is a vital institution, essential to the existence of Christianity. Certainly our Sunday makes church-going easy and natural; and affords time and leisure and sanction for specific Christian work. It gives the right of way to religion.

In open competition with all the devices of modern amusement, can the church hold her own? If Sunday is not different from other days, may we expect the stated worship of God in public assembly to survive? It unquestionably would, even as it survives in heathen lands, but the experience would be costly to both the church and the world. Such an event would be a calamity of the first order. All historical considerations aside, the Lord's Day is a monument to the place of the church among men; it is an expression of the present life and activity of the church. It stands for the power of religion among men.

This being so, the best way to insure the permanence of the Lord's Day is to vitalize the church, so that the Sabbath may take its character from the up-dwelling life of the Christian community. Let the Sabbath be the consequence of the spiritual mind of the people, and there will be no question about its observance.

The Picture or the Frame?

Sometimes a picture is so elaborately framed, and surrounded with such overwhelming detail, that the picture itself is lost sight of. In somewhat this fashion, the "don'ts" of the churches have often shut out a vision of the real character of the Lord's Day. Men have sought to make the Sabbath to prevail by prohibitions. The persistence of the Jewish and Puritan ideals of the day have singularly affected the Christian church, despite her emancipation from the old dispensation in other respects. The ancient Jews created an elaborate system of regulations for their Sabbath. The Puritans went as far or farther. They succeeded in creating a day that was built on the principle that one's neighbors should not do what one thought wrong.

That type of Lord's Day can no longer prevail. The issue is very much bigger than petty questions about whether to cook meals on the Sabbath, or ride in the cars, or walk abroad, or read the Sunday newspapers. These are incidentals for individual decision. They hinder a grasp of the big principles involved. It is time to look at the picture and forget the frame.

This trail leads straight back to Christ. In His example and teaching must be found the warrant for the observance of the day. We are startled to find that Jesus always appears in connection with the Sabbath in the role of a Sabbath-breaker. This should give pause to us when we are tempted to impose our interpretations upon another man. Today's lesson enunciates two principles, "The Sabbath was made for man," and, "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath." On this platform Jesus fought the narrow legalists whose regulations had compressed the life out of the great day which the law of Moses designed to be a time of rest, and of refreshing memories.

The Day to Fight For.

Let us give up the fight for the Puritan Sabbath, upon which a man could not even kiss his wife. Whatever Sabbath we keep must be a twentieth century Sabbath and so kept in modern ways. Practices must be for individual interpretation. The preservation of the essential spirit of the day alone is important. Cheerfully may we surrender any rules or regulations, if only we succeed in saving the day of the Lord in the spirit of Jesus.

And what is that Sabbath? By His definition, it is a day that ministers to man. "The Sabbath was made for man:" but to interpret that statement as meaning that the day was created only for the baser uses of the lower and physical nature of man is absurd. The highest eexrcise of any office or function is its truest. The Sabbath ministers to man's body, but, more important than that, it serves his immortal spirit. The Sabbath was made first of all for that part of man which is immortal. If his mind and soul are not the stronger and the nobler for this one day in seven, then there has been no proper Sabbath observance. The best Sabbath helps man to be his best self. Too much consideration for the body and its pleasures would give us a decadent Rome.

By the second definition of Jesus, this should be a ministering day. His example set the seal of worship upon it, for in the house of God the memorial purposes of the Sabbath are best observed. Then the day is to be put to uses of charity and brotherliness. The sick are to be remembered, and all the world's needy. A day that will bring thoughts of God and the help of God to all men is a Sabbath day in the spirit of Christ. For more than it needs "bread and circuses," or higher wages and more pleasures, this old world needs a new, vital sense of the relation of man to God. A proper Sabbath is one strong strand of this tie.

Father of Trade School.

Boston Herald.

Milton P. Higgins, father of the trade school in the United States, and one of the most widely known men in the industrial world, died March 8th, at his home in Worcester from pneumonia.

At the time of his death he was president of the Norton Company and the Norton Grinding Company of this city, with branches in Germany, the largest manufacturers of emery stones in the world. Also he was president of the Manchester (N. H.) Supply Company and the Sanford Croker Company of Providence, R. I. He was a director of the Mechanics' National bank of Worcester, of the Pike Manufacturing Company of Pike, N. H., and president of the board of trustees of the Worcester industrial school.

Leaving his birthplace at Standish, Me., at the age of 17, he went to Manchester, N. H., and served as an apprentice in a machine shop. After he had fully mastered the trade he entered Dartmouth college, graduating from there in 1868 with the degree of a bachelor of science. He then entered the employ of the Washburn & Moen Wire Company in this city, which was to become the American Steel & Wire Company.

There he became associated with Charles H. Morgan and started the Washburn shops at the Worcester Polytechnic institute. Soon afterward he organized the Norton Emery Wheel Company, the parent organization of the present companies. He went to the Georgia School of Technology in 1887 and organized a workshop there. Little later he organized a similar department in the Miller Memroialiy Labor school in Virginia.

Tilling Handkerchief Farms.

Clarence Poe, in Where Half the World Is Waking Up.

Forty-six farmers out of every 100 in Japan own less than one and one-quarter acres of land; 26 more out of every 100 own less than two and one-half acres, and only one man in a hundred owns as much as 25 acres. (In the matter of cultivation also I find that 70 per cent cultivate less than two and one-half acres, and nearly half are tenants.)

Ordinarily, however, these little handkerchief-sized farms yield amazingly. It has been shown by Prof. F. H. King that the fields of Japan are cultivated so intensively, fertilized so painstakingly, and kept so continuously producing some crop, that they feed 2,277 people to the square mile—21,321 square miles of cultivated fields in the main islands supporting a population of 48,542,376. If the tilled fields of Iowa, for example, supported an equal number of people per square mile, the population so supported would be over 100 million. That state alone could feed the population of the entire United States and then have an excess product left for export to other countries! If North Carolina did as well with her cultivated land she would support 30 million people, and if Mississippi's 11,875 square miles of land under cultivation supported each 2,277 persons, then 27,041,375 people, or thirteen times the present population of the state, could live off their produce!

A Mail Order.

Case and Comment.

A suit having been brought against a defendant, his counsel interposed a demurrer that had the effect to throw it out of court. Soon afterward the same lawyer was elected to congress, and while at his post of duty he was surprised one day to receive a letter from his former client, saying: "I am sued again. Please send me another one of them things they call demurrers."

Visits 12,000 Flowers Daily.

Harper's Weekly.

How much work is done daily by each bee in order to make up his quota for the building of the hive? An agriculturalist who has made a study of bees estimates that each bee sips more than six hundred flowers each load, and as he makes 20 trips to and from the hive daily he visits 12,000 flowers.

Varieties

Ribs radiate from a center disk of metal in a kite frame patented by a Wisconsin man.

Some spiders in Java make webs so strong that it requires a knife to sever them.

The United States now produces more copper than all the rest of the world together.

Salt has been manufactured commercially in Italy for more than two thousand five hundred years.

Total debt per capita in the United States in 1911 was 10.83, as against 11.35 in 1910, and 1177 in 1905.

There are more muscles in a rat's tail than in a man's hand.

An electrically driven machine that weighs less than fifty pounds has been invented to scrub floors.

Austria-Hungary has the least telephone service, in proportion to population, of any European country.

Sweden's water courses are estimated to be able to produce 10,000,000 horse power nine months in the year.

The missionary societies of America reported that their gifts have exceeded $13,000,000 during the year 1911.

The southern tip of Florida is the only portion of the United States which never has experienced freezing weather.

Tests of the human bones show them to be 50 per cent stronger than hickory.

A metal box in which an incandescent lamp can be inserted for warming t bed has been patented by an Idaho man.

Nearly half of the fatal accidents in coal mines are due to falling rock or coal and less than one-fourth to explosions or fires.

The Shanghai city wall is being demolished. It is proposed to construct a boulevard in its place and a tramway thereon.

To enable two persons to use the same typewriter a table has been patented in which there is a turntable to hold the machine.

A museum of words is planned by a Paris scientist, who hopes to collect phonograph records of all forms of speech.

A vacuum cleaner that can be placed upon and operated in connection with an ordinary carpet sweeper has been invented.

There has been great industrial development in Austria in the last eight years and the standard of living has been raised materially.

A single oragne tree will produce twenty thousand oranges, while a lemon tree seldom produces more than eight thousand lemons.

To lessen the fire risk a German company is making a specialty of steel furniture for ships, painted and grained to resemble wood.

Berlin is now within twenty-one hours of London by the new schedule of the Great Eastern Railway, by way of the Hook of Holland.

The total strength of the British army on October 1, 1911, was 717,3[illegible] men, including the regular and special reserves and the territorial force.

A penny-in-the-slot letter franking machine, doing away with postage stamps, has been installed as an experiment in the London postoffice.

Cuban customs receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, reached $25,475,517, the increase having been steady during the last five years.

It is said that the oldest investment security is the real estate mortgage, money having been loaned on land in Babylon as long ago as four thousand years.

A luxuriously fitted private car for the use of bridal and theater parties is maintained by the company which controls London's street railway system.

The largest number of people killed in any year in the ten ending June 30, 1911, as a result of derailment from rail breakages was twenty-four in the year ended June 30, 1910.

A Baltimorean has invented an ironing board in which electro magnets, to which current is switched by a foot lever, pull down a light iron to do the same work as a heavy one.

Juvenile crime in France has increased by 20 per cent in the last five years. The number of criminal offenses in the Republic rose from 252,621 in 1889 to 600,000 in 1910.

The nearly three thousand entries at the recent London bird show comprised representatives of every known British species, and include a rare hybird, a green finch-chaffinch.

A total of 10,250,000 work days was lost through strikes in the United Kingdom during 1911. The net result of wage adjustments was an increase of lb25,927 a week for $25,20[illegible] employes.

There are parts in the United States which produce more tobacco than New England, but the latter leads in point of number of pounds produced an acre, quality of the leaf and in the prices received.

Two British officers have set out with an escort to locate the great falls of the Brahmaputra, which are traditionally reputed to be among the most notable in the world, but which have thus far defied discovery.

Te light of luminous animals has been found by Raphael Dubois to be the result of indirect oxidization of an albuminoid, which he calls luciferine, by a peroxydase ferment that has been named luciferase.

The force required to crush an ordinary nut, such as one too often sees cracked between the back teeth, has been shown to be equal a weight of more than one hundred and ten avoirdupois pounds, directly applied.

Importing American mules into Cuba is a profitable business. The mules quickly become accustomed to Cuban climatic conditions. They are treated well by the Cubans, as they are looked upon as expensive animals.

On January 1, 1912, the new telegraphic money order service between Switzerland and the United States and Canada went into effect, making it possible to transmit sums of money not exceeding $200 by cable between these countries.

According to Cosmos, the mean height at which shooting stars first become visible is 81 miles. The mean height of their disappearance is about 58 miles. The mean length of their visible path is about 45 miles.

With a view to making farmers' daughters more content to remain at home, the government of the Netherlands has established in various parts of the nation schools in housewifery to which other branches eventually will be added.

Develop Your Bust

50c Package FREE to Any Woman Who Wants a Beautiful Figure.

Women need no longer be humiliated and embarrassed because they are thin, flat chested and not developed, for science has found a simple way to give the beautiful curves of a perfect figure. To prove this let us send you free of charge a 50c package that will show you how easily the bust can be developed from two to seven inches, and become full, plump and firm. This discovery, that is of such vital interest to all thin women, is the result of long study and investigation by one of the leading women physicians in New York State, who, in seeking to overcome the defects in her own figure without the use of "pads" or forms, discovered a happy combination of tissue-building elements that increased her bust ...e four inches, made her arms round and ...apely and her neck and shoulders plump and ...mmetrical.

This prescription of Dr. Catherine Kelly's is ...real discovery, on far different lines from the ...dinary figure developing treatment, and this ...tains almost uniform success. ...Dr. Kelly not only gained ...beautiful form by her own ...scription, but used it suc...essfully with many of her ...atients. Women, this is a ...ersonal message from a ...hysician of your own sex, ...all we ask is the op...ortunity to show you with...ut any expense on your part ...hat Dr. Kelly's Form Developer will give ...a perfect figure, beautiful complexion and ...improve the general health. Send the little ...oupon above and 10c for expenses, and a 50c ...reatment will be mailed at once in plain pack...e. Write us today. DR. KELLY MEDICAL ...Co., Dept. 44DA, Buffalo, N. Y.

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DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days, trial treatment FREE. Dr. Greens Sons, Box A, Atlanta, Ga.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent FREE

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain, also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write TODAY.

EUROPE'S HAND IS OVER PORTUGAL

Fear Expressed That Conditions in Republic May Require Intervention.

Lisbon, April 6.—The general situation in Portugal may be characterized as becoming serious, both the financial and political condition of the country being decidedly unsatisfactory. This state of affairs, however, is viewed with a somewhat pessimistic indifference by the nation at large.

At the beginning not only the Republicans, but a good many Monarchists welcomed the advent of a new regime; but the Republican leaders promised a great deal more than they have carried out. The law of separation of church and state offended the religious sentiments of many people, while the increased taxes on capital and the Landlords' Law alienated the sympathies of the wealthy classes.

The civil administration of the country has by no means been satisfactory, many capable and intellectual men being thrust aside, this being due to the fact that they had not become Republicans before the revolution. At first mistakes were expected, and almost everyone was desirous of giving the republic a fair chance, but since the Republican government took offce little has been done to effect reforms. Since October 5, 1910, the annual expenditure has increased, while the revenue has considerably decreased.

Solons Talk Windily.

Parliamentary debates have become abortive, deputies merely making long speeches which are frantically cheered by their supporters, but few laws are passed. A great number of projects are presented and then referred back to committees for study, after which no more is heard of them. Party warfare and self-interest, which were the chief causes of the destruction of the monarchy, have already begun to disunite the Republican regime.

Senhor Almeida, the chief of the Conservative Republicans, seeing the danger of the situation, has reconstructed his party and instituted a new program, the chief feature of which is the remodeling of the law of separation of church and state, alterations in taxation, a new electoral law and other liberal schemes, the idea being to attract all the moderately disposed Republicans and Monarchists.

It is generally considered more than doubtful whether he will have any success, as the greater part of the country has lost faith in all politicians Moreover, the opposition of the more advanced Republicans is too great to permit of any headway in this direction.

Commerce Is Hurt.

This condition of affairs reacts on commerce. Trade is now considerably paralyzed, while the lack of money is great.

Europe Is Interested.

This unsettled condition of Portugal is attracting the attention of Europe, and fears are openly expressed in responsible quarters that uropean intervention may become necessary.

One of the problems of the new republic of Portugal is that of smugglers. Smuggling goes on incessantly over the Spanish frontier and it has lately increased in audacity. A large number of smugglers have been arrested and imprisoned.

A daring attempt at the escape of smugglers occurred recently at the prison of Vianna Do Castello. About 90 prisoners, including brigands and smugglers, with the connivance of jailers, dug a tunnel from the prison and escaped to the beach, where they seized a large fishing boat.

After throwing 16 of the crew overboard, they took to the open sea. A gun boat, which had been notified of the escape, started in pursuit and engaged the sailing boat in a combat, finally sinking it. Eighty of the prisoners were taken off by the gun boat, but ten perished.

Battle With Smugglers.

Recently the authorities learned that extensive smuggling was going on near Chuxusca and sent a big force of cavalry to watch. At midnight a band of smugglers was sighted emerging from the forest. The cavalry pursued them and finally came up to them as they were entering a tunnel.

To their astonishment the troops found themselves soon in the interior of an abandoned monastery. Brought to bay, the smugglers, who numbered 22 and who were armed with old guns, pistols and stilettos, made a fierce resistence. They refused to surrender, whereupon the troops poured in a volley. The fight then became general, but the smugglers finally surrendered after five of them had been killed and nine wounded. The soldiers lost two killed and six wounded.

MARRY, Many rich, congenial and anxious for companions Interesting. Names, addresses and photos 25c The Messenger, Sta D., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

MARRY Wealth and Beauty. Marriage Directory FREE. Pay when married. New plan. Box 314 H. E., Kansas City, Mo.

Secrets at Slotmachines, Dice, Cards, exposed; circular FREE. HAM. B. CO., Box 1663 HAMMOND, IND.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at Last Chase's Blood & Nerve Tablets does it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. Dr. CHASE, 224 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ROOSEVELT THE WHOLE WORKS

Governor, Mayor, President, Congress and Constitution, Says Dominick.

New York, April 4.—Supreme Court Justice Kapper, of Brooklyn, in passing upon the qualifications of 100 applicants who appeared before him yesterday seeking naturalization papers, found a most devoted admirer of Col. Roosevelt in the person of Dominick Pasquale.

"Who is governor of this state?" Pasquale was asked.

"Roosevelt," he said, in reply.

"Who is President of the United States?"

"Roosevelt," returned the Italian would-be citizen.

"Who is mayor of New York City?"

"Roosevelt."

"Who makes up the congress of the United States?" was the next question.

"Roosevelt."

"If the present President should die who would succeed him?"

"Roosevelt."

At this point in the questioning Justice Kapper took a hand:

"In fact, Roosevelt is the whole thing—mayor, governor, President, congress, the constitution, according to your notion, isn't he?"

Pasquale bowed assent.

Justice Kapper ordered the applicant admitted.

DENIES CHINA WILL BE SPLIT

President Yuan Says Republic Will Be Kept Intact.

Peking, April 8.—Emphatic denial of reports that the final outcome of the Chinese revolution may be the splitting of the new China into four separate countries was made today by President Yuan Shi Kai. Yuan prohibited the circulation of the rumors.

Yuan's statement plainly intimated that the reports were started by the Japanese and Russian governments, which dislike him personally, and which are fearful that they will be crowded out of the financing of the new republic by the United States, England, Germany and France.

The rumor divides the provinces into four parts, with Peking, Nanking, Canton and Chung King the capitals.

Yuan Shi is proposing that he and all succeeding presidents hold the office for ten years on the ground that a shorter period would bring the elections too often and consequently disturb the country. The length of the term was originally proposed at seven years.

LUTHER BURBANK SELLS OUT

Wizard of Horticulture Disposes of Creations in California.

Santa Rosa, Cal., April 5.—Luther Burbank, the wizard of horticulture, sold all his fruit, flower and plant creations, present and future, to Rollo Hough, of Oakland, and W. Garner Smith, of San Francisco, today. No statement of the sum that changed hands was made.

Hough and Smith are understood to have the backing of capitalists whose names are withheld.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR?

Klobukowski May Come Here to Succeed Jules Jusserand.

Paris, April 5.—A series of diplomatic changes is being considered by the ministry of foreign affairs, according to the Figaro. It is regarded as possible that Jules J. Jusserand, at present ambassador at Washington, will be transferred to Madrid and that Anthony Vladisloas Klubukowski, minister at Brussels, will be sent to Washington. No confirmation of these movements can be obtained.

The French cabinet is about to choose an ambassador to Austria-Hungary in succession to Philippe Marius Crozier, who resigned in March and this fact may have given rise to the report of coming transfers.

TAFT'S SUPPORT KEEPS CRUMBLING

Practically Loses New York as Barnes Is Against Instructing Delegates.

Washington, April 5.—The news that State Chairman Barnes, of New York, is against instructions for Taft by the New York Republican state convention, coupled with the persistent rumors that many so-called Taft men compromise nominee, is causing great uneasiness in the Taft headquarters here.

Now that Barnes is openly against Taft instructions, the suspicion is deepening that he is really working for a compromise candidate. It is coupled with a rumor that 40 of New York's 90 national delegates are of the same mind and are ready to bolt to Hughes, or Cummins, of Iowa.

Other Leaders Wobble.

The compromise talk would not be so disquieting to the Taft managers if it were confined to New York, but from other Republican states come reports that party leaders supposedly for Taft are beginning to express doubt whether he should be nominated since he cannot carry their states in November.

The Taft delegates from Indiana, it is said, have declared that the bad blood over the recent convention there has made it impossible for Taft to get Indiana's electoral vote.

Unofficial announcement was made at the New York Republican state headquarters yesterday that the four delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention to be elected at the Rochester convention next week probably will be Senator Elihu Root, Vice President James S. Sherman, William Barnes, Jr., and Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who is to be chairman of the state convention.

Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the state committee, said the four delegates-at-large would not be instructed for any candidate for President.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney Bldg., Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

130 DROWN IN TYPHOON

British Steamer's Wreckage Is Evidence of Wreck.

Perth, Western Australia, April 3.—Wreckage picked up off the coast appears to seal the fate of 50 passengers and 80 men of the crew of the British stamer Koombana, which has been missing since the disastrous typhoon that prevailed on the northwest coast of western Australia during the last week of March.

The wreckage of the Koombana, which belongs to Adelaide, was found in the vicinity of the pearl fishing station at Broome, a small seaport in the Kimberley division of western Australia. During the typhoon 67 pearl fishing boats belonging to Broome were wrecked and over 40 pearl fishers lost their lives.

The Koombana was a steamer of 2,182 tons net. She was built at Glasgow in 1900.

TRICK IN BRIDGE $104,850

Remarkable International Game on Board Ocean Liner.

New York, April 4.—The story of a remarkable game of bridge whist, which was played on the last trip of the liner Olympic between New York and Plymouth was told here today. The players were two Americans, an Australian and an Englishman, playing at five cents a point. They were fairly matched and played freely, declaring on light hands, and doubling a declaration with the smallest justification.

The Englishman made a heart declaration and was promptly doubled by his opponent. He re-doubled and was again doubled. The redoubling did not finish until, according to an onlooker who was keeping tally, the value had multiplied 19 times.

The game when played out resulted in the loss of the odd trick by the Englishman. When, however, the players calculated what the points were, they found they had multiplied up to 2,097,152 and that the trick was worth $104,850. The losers said that this was absurd, and that no one realized what he was doing. Eventually it was agreed that the losers should each pay $500 for the odd trick.

TOO MUCH STARCH

A Food Problem.

An Asheville man tells how right food did that which medicines had failed to accomplish:

"For more than 15 years," he says, "I was afflicted with stomach trouble and intestinal indigestion, gas forming in stomach and bowels and giving me great distress. These conditions were undoubtedly due to the starchy food I ate, white bread, potatoes, etc., and didn't digest. I grew worse with time, till, 2 years ago, I had an attack which the doctor diagnosed as appendicitis. When the surgeon operated on me, however, it was found that my trouble was ulcer of the pancreas, instead of appendicitis.

"Since that time I have had several such attacks, suffering greatly. The last attack was about 3 months ago, and I endured untold agonies.

"The doctor then said that I would have to eat less starchy stuff, so I began the use of Grape-Nuts food for I knew it to be pre-digested, and have continued same with most gratifying results. It has built me up wonderfully. I gained 10 pounds in the first 8 weeks that I used Grape-Nuts; my general health is better than ever before, my brain is clearer and my nerves stronger.

"For breakfast and dinner, each, I take four tea teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with cream, a small slice of dry toast, an egg soft boiled and a cup of Postum; and I make the evening meal on Grape-Nuts and cream alone—this gives me a good night's rest. I am well again. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, April 1.—Senate—Without transacting any business, the senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Senator Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee, whose death was announced by his colleague, Senator Luke Lee. The finance committee began hearings on the sugar tariff bill, a large number of sugar growers being present to present arguments against the house bill. The judiciary committee ordered a favorable report on the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill prepared by the joint congressional commission.

House—The house resumed debate on the wool revision bill, which was passed late in the afternoon by a vote of 189 to 92, 20 Republicans voting with the Democrats.

Tuesday, April 2.—Senate—Senators-elect Smith and Ashhurst, of Arizona, and Fall and Catron, of New Mexico, took the oat of office. Cotton buyers proposed before the agriculture committee the bill to regulate the selling of cotton futures. The army bill, carrying $95,314,711, was reported. The house wool tariff revision bill was reported and referred to the finance committee. The Lodge resolution requesting the President to furnish the senate all information he has regarding reported Japanese activity at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, was adopted. The house bill appropriating $350,000, to be used in protecting Mississippi river levees, was passed. Senator Root presented the New York Produce Exchange committee's resolution urging retaliatory action against the British West Indies on account of their progressive reduction of duty on Canadian flour. Gen. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, war department, told the finance committee that free sugar would bankrupt Porto Rico producers and planters.

House—President Taft, in a special message, urged the immediate appropriation of $500,000 to strengthen the levees on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, to prevent further flood damage. The bill of Representative Ransdell, allowing $350,000 for this purpose, was passed unanimously. The interstate commerce committee favorably reported a bill to amend the interstate commerce law and provide rate zones for express companies. The steel investigating committee decided that it would adjourn its hearings without waiting for the testimony of J. P. Morgan. The hearings will close after several more witnesses have testified. Representative Mott introduced a bill to prohibit premium certificates with tobacco products. The agricultural committee began hearings on the Beall cotton future bill. The senate bill creating a bureau of child labor was passed.

Wednesday, April 3.—Senate—The bill to prohibit the manufacture of white phosperous matches, already passed by the house, was agreed to. The international wireless telegraph convention was ratified. Chairman Sutherland submitted the favorable report from the judiciary committee on the employers' liability and workmen's compensation bill. Agricultural committee ordered a favorable report on a bill creating a division of markets in the department of agriculture. Foreign relations committee made a favorable report on the Crawford bill for an international inquiry into the high cost of living. Beet and cane sugar growers protested before finance committee against the house free sugar bill.

House—The house met at noon and considered miscellaneous bills on the calendar. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson told the Florida Everglades lands investigating committee that the original excerpt of Maj. Wright's report had been given out without his consent. The committee concluded its hearings. Majority Leader Underwood announced that the legislative program from now on would be confined to appropriation and supply bills. The foreign affairs committee decided to report favorably a resolution directing the state department to insist upon immediate settlement by Mexico of claims of Americans.

Thursday, April 4.—Senate.—The greater part of the day was spent over the bill which finally passed granting Miss Alice V. Haughton, the census office clerk who was scalped, $4,200. A bill authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the navy was passed. Senator Smith, because it was executive business, failed to have read into the record a protest of the Arizona legislature against the confirmation of Richard E. Sloan as United States district judge. Senator Jones gave notice that he would speak next Wednesday on Col. Roosevelt's views on judicial recall, comparing it to the rule laid down by Pontius Pilate. The finance committee heard protests from Porto Ricans against the free sugar bill.

House—The house met at noon and took up for consideration the Indian appropriation bill, which carries $7,465,255. President Taft, in a message, urged the passage of legislation to promote economy and efficiency in the government service. The Kentucky delegation urged the appropriations committee to report favorably a bill appropriating $250,000 additional for flood preventative work. Representative Humphrey introduced a bill approved by the department of justice, designed to break up shipping pools and combines.

Friday, April 5.—Senate—Practically the entire day was spent in consideration of the bill to codify the printing laws. The labor committee ordered a favorable report on the bill limiting labor on government work by contractors to eight hours a day. The adverse report on the steel schedule tariff bill was submitted by the finance committee. Senator Smoot introduced a bill to repeal "apex mining laws." A delegation or Porto Ricans again appeared before the finance committee to oppose the free sugar bill. An understanding was reached to take up the steel schedule bill for consideration the week of April 18. Responding to inquiries, Senator Jones, of the Lorimer committee, said that that committee was using the utmost dispatch in the preparation of its report.

House.—The house met at noon and continued consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. A resolution was adopted, giving the judicial committee powers of a court in its investigation of the so-called "money trust." Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, after conference with the President and with officials of the Red Cross, announced that congress would appropriate no more money for relief of Mississippi flood sufferers unless conditions grew worse. The labor committee unanimously voted to report favorably a bill by Representative Sulzer, creating a department of labor, to include bureaus of labor, fisheries and immigration, and the new children's bureau.

Saturday, April 6.—Senate.—Not in session. Will meet Monday.

House.—Representative Randell was sharply criticized by several members when he explained that he meant no reflection upon members in his speech Thursday, intimating that some were engaged in employment that his anti-corporation retainer fees bill would stop. Representative Sharp introduced a bill to create a commission to investigate the cause of railways wrecks. House agreed to put Panama canal government bill ahead. Representative Doremus introduced bill to place butter, eggs, meat and poultry on free list. A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing for the election of federal judges, introduced by Representative Neeley.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. FREE TEST TREATMENT including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. 8. American Express Building, Chicago.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime

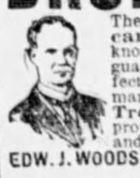
Get rid of Straps and Springs and be CURED. Simply write for our free cloth-bound Book of Advice, containing facts which took us 40 years of day-after-day experience to learn. It tells how 290,000 people were benefited and cured in a simple and inexpensive way. Book explains why drugstores should not be allowed to sell their misery-making trusses. Explains the dangers of operation and why it is no longer necessary. Exposes the humbug "discoveries," "appliances," "plasters," etc., and puts you on guard against throwing money away.

Books tells how the wonderful Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad cures rupture by strengthening the weakened muscles while holding continuously with ease—Sent on 60 days' trial to prove it—how it is waterproof—no leg-straps—no body spring—how it ends all expense on account of rupture. 5000 Public Endorsements sent with the book.

After you have read this book you'll know more about your condition than if you had gone to a dozen doctors. You'll know how to get immediate relief without risking a penny. When writing, please give our box number.

Box 14—CLUTHE COMPANY, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

DRUNKENNESS



The steady or periodical (spree) drinker can be saved in 3 days with his knowledge. Or secretly. My remedy is guaranteed. Gentle, pleasant, perfectly harmless. It does not matter how many years. This is the genuine home Treatment, medically endorsed and proved by a legion of testimonials. Book and particulars, free, postpaid. Address: EDW. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av, 490 R NewYork, N.Y.

WILL GET FARM DATA

Assessors to Make Canvass for Statistics.

Columbus, O., April 5.—Beginning next Monday, 1,356 rural township assessors throughout Ohio, acting under the order of Auditor of State Fullington, will canvass the state in furtherance of a plan promulgated by A. P. Sandles, secretary of the state agricultural department for securing accurate figures on the farming interests of the state.

The work, the first of its kind ever undertaken in Ohio, will be done under the provisions of an act passed by the last general assembly which empowers the state board of agriculture to "collect and disseminate such information relative to agriculture, agricultural labor, waste and uncultivated lands, undeveloped resources and decrease of rural population as it may deem wise for the purpose or promoting agricultural production within the state."

Answer Many Questions.

In the course of the work, every farmer in every township in Ohio will be required by his assessor to answer a long list of questions relating to his farm, its progress, etc.

Just who owns the lands of the state, including wooded tracts ranging from 50 to 1,000 and more acres, will be one of the things that the assessors must try to find out.

The purpose of this query, according to Mr. Sandles, is to discover what proportion of the land is owned by corporations and by the individual.

Rented farms is another proposition to which the men will devote their attention.

Some of the questions to be answered from each township are:

"How many unused, torn down or removed churches?

"How many automobiles are owned?

"How many house renters who do not farm for themselves but labor for wages by the day, months or year?

"How many farms were infected by hog cholera in 1911?

"How many sugar cane mills?

"How many acres of apple orchard have been planted during the last three years?

"How many cases of mad dog biting live stock in 1911?

"How many cider mills?

"How many clay tile mills?

"How many cement tile mills?

"How many farms are rented out to a tenant?"

MEN NO CURE—NO PAY In other words you only pay our small professional fee when CURED AND SATISFIED. If You Suffer with Stricture, Varicocele, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Diseases, Chronic Discharge, Nervous Debility, Losses, Hydrocele, Phimosis, Rupture, Piles or Fistula, LET US CURE YOU. If you are on the down-grade, and lack the Energy, Vim, Vigor, and Snap that goes to make you a Manly Man and life worth the living, call or write for Special Course of Medicine—not a "cure-all" nostrum, but several different medicines—as many as we find advisable—prescribed to meet the complications and special needs of your individual case. After a fair trial should the treatment fail to meet all expectations, it costs you nothing. GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 844 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Don't

Let stricture or varicocele ruin your life. They destroy health and vitality. I found the cure 17 years ago. Safe, painless. My book gives symptoms and cure. Sent free. No free sample swindle. G. ALLAN ROWE, M. D., 110 N. Pearl St., S. Buffalo, N. Y.

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, 6 B 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances, etc. "HINTS and HELPS," illustrated catalog 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. B. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE illustrated book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service; more than 40,000 vacancies every year; there is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment; easy to get; just ask for booklet A 1035; no obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail; former experience unnecessary; all we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business; no soliciting or traveling; this is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life; write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks average $90.00 month; rapid advancement; every second week off duty with full pay; short hours—no "layoffs"; work very interesting as you travel continually on free pass; May examinations everywhere; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary; farmers stand excellent chance; write for free sample questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. A 32, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Able man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. All or spare time; $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box VT-293, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—One representative in each county and village to take orders for my household necessities; a new method; outfit free; my premiums will surprise you. Leo Williamson, 709 H st. S. W., Washington, D. C.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES to write letters at home. $10 a 100 or salary. will engage you immediately upon receipt of 10c, mailing cost, etc. Carlin Circular Co., Dept. 28, Box 592, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FARM of 120 acres in S. W. Mich. Largely set to fruit. For full part. address Box 20, R. R. No. 3, Lawton, Mich.

MAGIC.

MAGIC SKULL. Shines in dark. 10c; also 2 catalogues. Joklein, 1193 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Book, "Kate," 10c., Catalog Books and Des... pictures free. Atoz Co., A 1, West Jefferson, Ohio.

BOYS! GIRLS! $1 for you. Send name and address for 20 packages of Handy Sheet Bluing. Sell them at 10c each. Send us $1 and keep $1 for your trouble. We trust you. Dept. 22, Box 187, Peterboro, New Hampshire.

ELECTROPODES. Copper and zinc insoles, cures rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervous headache. A signed guarantee with every pair. Send one dollar to The Electropode Co., 322 North West St., Lima, Ohio, for a pair. If they do you no good return them in thirty days and your dollar will be refunded. Mention if for man or woman.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

SELL your property quickly for cash, no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Desk C, Lincoln, Neb.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

GET MARRIED—Matrimonial paper containing hundreds of advertisements marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, mailed sealed free. THE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio.

KNOW THYSELF. Your future revealed by America's foremost astrologer; mail, name, birthdate, 3 questions, 5 2c stamps; reading will surprise you. Prof. Franklin, C. Jaurez, Mex.

LADIES, our new "Rubber Protector" is the best; safe, secure; mailed $1; particulars 2c postage. Leipsic Medicine Co., 621 Avondale ave., Toledo, Ohio.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

MARRY—Thousands, wealthy, will marry soon. All ages, nationality. Descriptions free. Western Club, Dept. G, 268 Market, San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State..

WON'T TELL OF MURDERERS

Voodoo Cult Slayer Refuses to Name Accomplices.

Lafayette, La., April 3.—Clementine Barnabet, self confessed slayer of more than half the 35 negro victims of the "sacrificial ax" in Louisiana and Texas, refused today to tell officers the names of other members of the "voodoo cult" who helped her in the bloody orgies.

The negress warned the officers that the killings would continue as long as members of "her bunch" kept faith in their "cunjuh" bags which are supposed to guard them from "persecution."

Members of the cult claim a person "sacrificed" by the ax gains thereby immortality.

"Clementine Barnabet is rational and I believe her confession is true except as to details given with the purpose of confusing the officers as to her accomplices," said the sheriff.

ASK INDEMNITY FROM MEXICO

House Committee Reports on Case of American Arrested.

Washington, April 3.—What course the state department will pursue in the case of Powell Roberts, a resident of El Paso, who was arrested Sunday by the rebels at Juarez, is causing much interest here. American Consul Edwards at Juarez was today ordered by the state department to make a thorough investigation and determine upon what authority Roberts is being held.

The house committee on foreign affairs today decided to report the resolution of Representative Smith, of Texas, directing the state department to insist upon immediate settlement of the claims.

HONORS FOR GEN. KEARNEY

New York, April 8.—Appropriate civil and military honors will be paid to the memory of Major General Philip Kearney of Civil War fame upon the removal of his body this week from the family vault in Trinity church yard to Arlington cemetery in Washington where a fitting monument is to be erected through a $10,000 appropriation of the New Jersey legislature.

BED WETTING LACK of Control of Water CURED. 50c BOX FREE C. H. ROWAN CO., Dept 34, CHICAGO

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

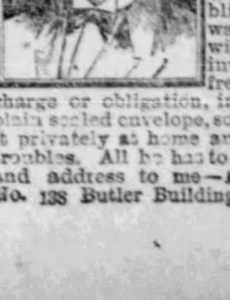
I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3938 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.



I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

Free to You—My Sister

FREE TO YOU and Every Sister Suffering from Woman's Ailments

I am a woman. I know woman's sufferings. I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience we know better than any doctor.

I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish Discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

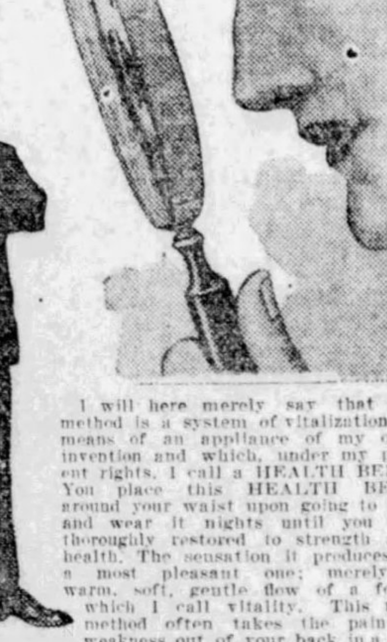
I Want to Send You a Complete Ten Days' Treatment Entirely Free

to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cts. a week, or less than 2 cts. a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book "WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To mothers of DAUGHTERS, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. This is no C. O. D. scheme. All letters are kept confidential and are never sold to other persons. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 8 - - - NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

How Do You Size Up as a Man?



TO MY READER:

Have you heard of the wonderful new drugless method for the self-restoration of lost strength? Use the free coupon and get full and explicit information, sealed, in plain envelope, by return mail. Over 12,000 men wrote to me privately for this free information during February. Everything you need to know about this new self-restoration method is contained in my little pocket-size 86-page illustrated book, which the free coupon below entitles you to. This compendium or treatise of over twenty thousand words covers its subjects thoroughly and contains complete private information of a special nature, which should be of vast interest and value to any man from the years of youth on through early manhood, married life, and to a ripe, healthy old age. This wonderful little book, with its words of wisdom is ready for you. Please write or call today.

SANDEN, Author.

Do you know, my friend, that a fine, strong, clear-eyed, strong-nerved man is the most powerful influence in the world? His faculties are all normal and evenly balanced; he loves life for itself; he conquers obstacles that the weakling would tremble at; he casts good cheer about him; he fascinates all men and all women who come within the sphere of his manly influence. Do you know that the true power of the so-called "Hypnotic Influence" is really nothing more than the strong, personal magnetism of the man who exerts it? Therefore, if I restore your lost strength, reader, I give you the power of the giant. It makes no difference to me what caused your ailing condition or how unstrung or debilitated you may be, whether young or elderly, short or tall, if I can show you a sure and never failing way by which you yourself can restore yourself to complete strength (without drugs) then I can make you as well, vigorous and capable, as buoyant of spirit, as fascinating in manner as the biggest fullest-blooded fellow of your acquaintance.

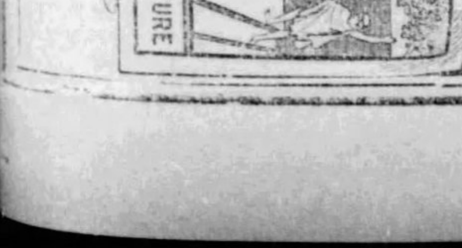
I will here merely say that my method is a system of vitalization by means of an appliance of my own invention and which, under my patent rights, I call a HEALTH BELT. You place this HEALTH BELT around your waist upon going to bed and wear it nights until you are thoroughly restored to strength and health. The sensation it produces is a most pleasant one; merely a warm, soft, gentle flow of a force which I call vitality. This new method often takes the pain or weakness out of your back in a few hours' time, while you commence to feel better at once. Sixty to 90 days is sufficient to build up your nerve and body, so that you will probably look better and feel better than you have ever looked or felt before. Your friends will soon commence to secretly marvel at the change in your appearance, while you will unconsciously answer "Never felt better in my life," to their greetings.

As your system absorbs the new strength, rheumatism, kidney, liver and stomach troubles disappear.

Please write or call today.

86-Page Man's Book Use Free Coupon

My 86-page illustrated book for men, aside from its general advice, fully explains the new drugless method for restoring strength which is referred to above. Write for free copy today. Please use coupon below. There are several chapters of this book which ANY MAN, young or old, single or married, should read and can profit by to the end of his life. If living nearby, call in person and have a free demonstration of the treatment. Hours 9 to 6.



T. B. Sanden Co., 1261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME........................

ADDRESS........................

The PEACE PAGE.

"Don'ts" for Teachers

I notice that J. H. H., of Flat Top, West Virginia, would like to see some letters from teachers in The Blade, giving some of their experiences. I have been a student in school, or a teacher more or less nearly every year for more than 50 years. I have gone to school with, and taught children of three races. I have taught in three states and one territory and have held various positions from country school teacher to an officer in a college. So I have had some experiences and opportunities for learning from observation. These "dont's" I am sending were published in an educational paper some years ago.

Don'ts for Teachers.

Don't allow yourself to become nervous and don't overtax your strength.

Don't be impatient and do not neglect to cultivate in yourself firmness.

Do not neglect to study each pupil, and do not allow yourself to be difficult for a pupil to approach.

Do not allow your pupils to feel familiar with you.

Do not allow yourself to use slang for you must remember that you teach by example.

"Don't neglect to read good pedagogical literature regularly.

Do not fail to attend teachers' institutes and similar gatherings.

Don't be conceited about your work.

Do not undervalue your abilities in the other extreme.

Do not fail to put yourself in harmony with those in superior positions in school work, and don't fail to be in love with your work.

Don't forget that you must depend on your own judgment in many cases, and don't fail to attend some good school yourself occasionally.

Do not neglect to visit other teachers in their school rooms to observe their methods of work.

Don't fail to be in your field of work in good time before the term begins.

Do not forget to place a gem of thought on the blackboard each day.

Do not fail to insist that the school shall commit a gem of thought occasionally.

Do not allow a pupil to act or speak to you or any other in authority in an impudent manner.

Don't begin work of any sort after calling the children to their seats until all are quiet, for otherwise you will not achieve good results.

Do not attempt to conduct a recitation when there is confusion in the room.

Do not allow rushing, when the children leave or take their seats. There is no necessity for it.

Don't allow your pupils to become careless of the cleanliness of their bodies.

Don't allow yourself to use partiality in dealing with your pupils, and do not require unreasonable things of them.

Don't fail to teach respect for law and order and above all don't forget to teach your pupils respect for the right of property.

Don't fail to consult with your fellow teachers.

Don't fail to have your school sing at least one song each day.

Do not fail to read to them occasionally a story illustrating a noble character.

Do not forget the Bible in your teaching, and do not forget that the chief aim of teaching is, to build character.

Do not fail to read these "Dont's" every Monday morning.—D. W. Lawrence, Tennessee.

EDITOR'S LETTER

Draw your chairs up close and let us all get "comfy" for we are going to have a serious heart-to-heart talk and the more heart-to-heart it is the better I shall like it. This is for every reader of the Peace Page. It means everyone of you. So please all read this and let's think it over.

I want to help you all, in all your little cares and responsibilities. I want to feel that the women who are over tired and burdened will come to me for help as they would go to "the woman next door." When life is not letting you make the most of yourself write and tell me about it, and see if I can't think of some way to get more out of it.

Bring the laughter into your letters to the page, but bring the tears to me sure that I will understand them. We won't put the troubles where they will make anyone else despondent, but we will talk them over together, among ourselves and see if we can't always find the silver lining, somehow.

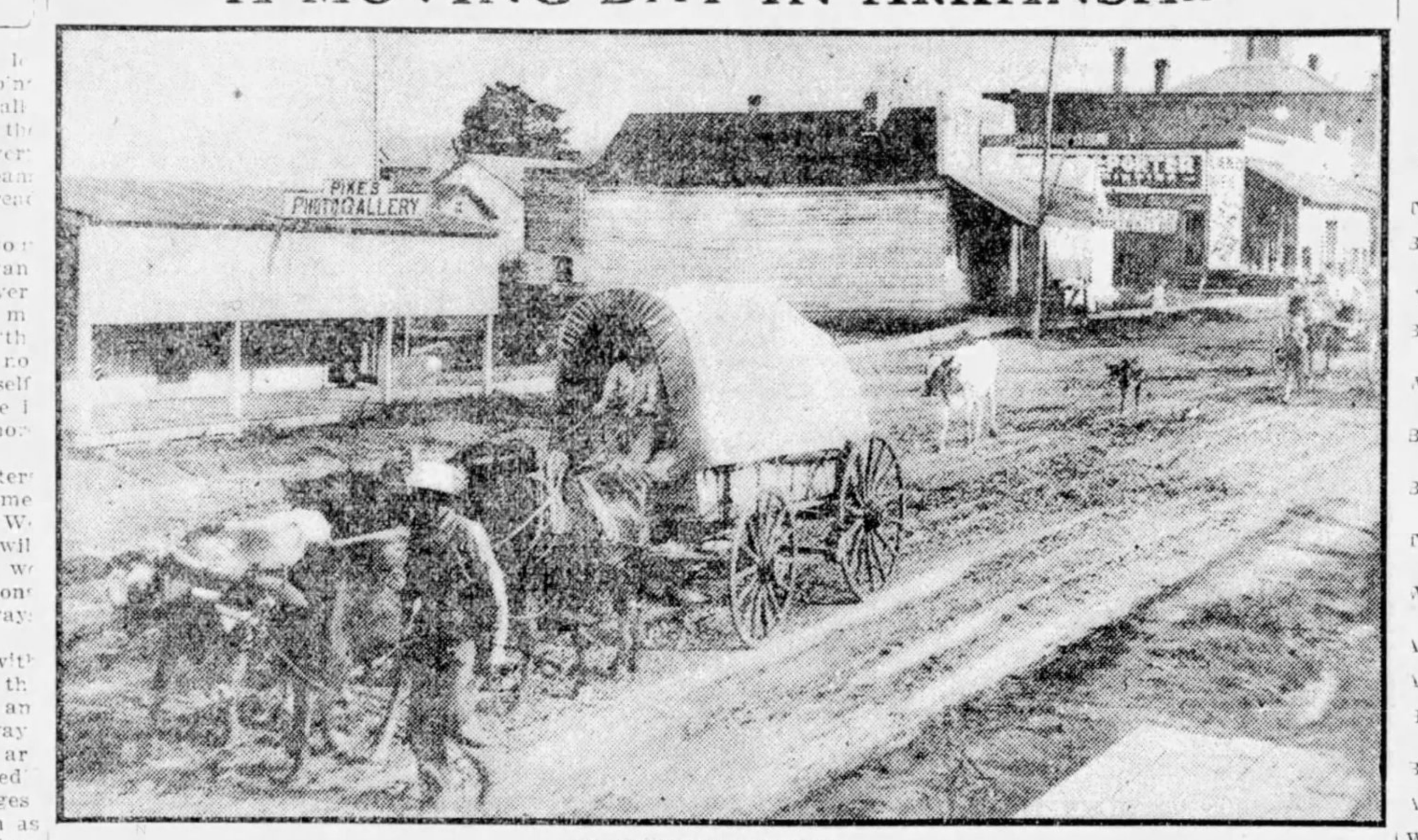
You must have a little patience with me when I do not always handle the page as you want it handled. I am trying very hard to do it. I am always glad of suggestions even if they are not always practical for use immediately. I want to profit by your suggestions. You can perhaps help me in as many ways as I can help you. Suppose we try helping each other for a while.—Editor.

Mrs. Frank Beach, of Pennsylvania, writes us a letter of happiness. We wish it were possible for more to be in the spirit that prompts such a letter.

New England Girl has come back to us again. Her letter published last week was very interesting and we hope she will not forget us for so long a time again.

We can understand the loneliness and can sympathize with you in your bereavement, E. L. Coble. There comes a day to everyone when they must stand beside the open grave and feel the loneliness that cannot be taken away, the heavy sense of loss. There are no words that can help you. We want you simply to remember that we are your friends.

A MOVING DAY IN ARKANSAS



AN ARKANSAS TRAVELER.

At this time of year people are coming from all parts of the United States to make their homes here in Arkansas. This picture shows the means of travel for most of them. The climate here is fine and the hunting excellent. It is no wonder that so many people want to make this their home.—"Teecher" of Arkansas.

POETS' CORNER

THE NEW WAY TO RELIGION

Author Unknown.

Today I've been to meeting, John,
To hear the Parson preach,
But how they've changed since we were young,
In all they do and teach.
They say we're old fashioned, John,
And don't care what we say,
But this old heart can see and feel
When'er they change God's way.

When we were young the world was gay
And loved to make a show,
But Christians walked the narrow way,
They could not with them go.
But Oh! how things have changed since then;
The two ways are but one,
They all go in together now,
And say they've lots of fun.

When we were young they used to meet
In our old kitchen room;
And sometimes in the schoolhouse near
If many had chanced to come,
And Elder B—, that good old man—
I'll never forget his voice—
How faithfully he dealt with sin,
And how the Saints rejoiced.

But now they meet in palaces,
So gorgeous, rich and nice,
And everything that draws the crowd
They'll have at any price.
With cushioned seats and carpetings,
And everything so gay,
The poor can hardly gather there,
They've not the scrip to pay.

The minister, like some vain fop,
Stands up and reads his prayers,
And how it pained my heart today,
To see him put on airs.
He did not preach, he only read
An essay on Christ's voice,
No hearts were touched, no tears were shed,
And not a soul rejoiced.

He thought Christ's voice was musical,
Melodious, rich and clear,
And thus it sounded pleasantly
Upon the listening ear.
I heard some say as they passed out,
"Wasn't that a pleasant thing,"
And another said, "That can't be beat,
Even by Doctor Tyng."

Oh! can it be that such vain fops
Are called to speak for God,
Who feed the church on world slops,
But never preach His word.
I though if Christ himself was there
He'd see some sighs and tears,
"Ye Pharisees and Hypocrites!"
Would thunder in their ears.

I thought of our old kitchen times,
When servants sent of God
Would warn us all so faithfully
To Love and keep His word.
They did not wink at worldliness,
As ministers now do;
Oh, give me back the olden ways,
I do not like the new.

A hoarse machine now grinds the tunes,
A Godless choir joins in,
But neither one can tell of joys
That come from pardoned sin.
They sang God's praise, when we were young,
Because their hearts were blest,
A well paid choir now chants the song,
And so the church has rest.

My heart was pained to see the show
They tried to make in dress;
All finished from top to toe,
And some looked like distress.
With frills, flounces, tucks and crimps
They seemed almost deformed,
And some had the Grecian bend,
With camel's hump all formed.

They noticed my plain calico,
And thought my bonnet odd;
And frequently they smiled, I know,
But I had peace with God.
I thought of times when we were young,
When all the proud and gay,
Would make the Christian dress the song
And jest them every way.

'Tis sad when all the world runs mad
In foolish vain display,
To see the church so fast and glad
To ape them every way.
The church has changed since former days,
In all they say and do,
But give me back the olden way,
I do not like the new.

They're strongly bent on pleasure now
They meet most every week
To have some sort of lively spree
That worldlings love and seek;
But whether 'tis a festival,
Or sociable, or fair,
Or Christmas tree, or other scrap,
The church will all be there.

With lotteries and grab-bags,
And other tricks and games,
They make God's house a den of thieves
Without a blush of shame;
Lord of the temple, come with zeal,
As thou did'st come of yore,
With scourge in hand to make them see,
Before their day is o'er.

They all attend such gatherings,
But when they meet to pray,
There are but few that venture out
And they've not much to say;
They lightly speak of former days,
When Christian men were true,
But give me back the olden way,
I do not like the new.

What means this strange departure, John?
And when will they amend?
God's day of wrath is hastening on,
When all earth's shams will end.
That awful hour is drawing near,
The signs are gathering fast,
The judge of all will soon be here
To scrutinize the past.

Our record then will be made known
Our habits, thoughts and alms,
Some must hear from God's own throne
You have rbought my cause to shame.
Ah! what grief and sore regret,
Will reach them in that day,
Because they've chosen worldliness
And scoffed at God's old way.

THE DYING CALIFORNIAN

Author Unknown.

Lie up nearer, brother, nearer;
For my limbs are growing cold,
And thy presence seemeth dearer
When thine arms around me fold.
I am dying, brother, dying,
Soon you'll miss me from your berth
For my form will soon be lying
'Neath the ocean's briny surf.

Hearken to me, brother, hearken;
I have something I would say
'Ere the veil my vision darken
And I go from hence away;
I am going, surely going,
But my hope in God is strong;
I am willing, brother, knowing
That He doeth nothing wrong.

Tell my father when you greet him
That in death I pray'd for him—
Pray'd that I might one day meet him
In a world that's free from sin;
Tell my mother (God assist her
Now that she is growing old)—
Tell, her child would glad have kissed her
When his lips grew pale and cold.

Listen, brother catch each whisper,
'Tis my wife I'd speak of now;
Tell, oh, tell her how I miss'd her
When the fever burn'd my brow;
Tell her, brother (closely listen,
Don't forget a single word),
That in death my eyes did glisten
With the tears her mem'ry stirr'd.

Tell her she must kiss my children,
Like the kiss I last impress'd;
Hold them as when last I held them,
Folded closely to my breast;
Give them early to their Maker,
Putting all her trust in God,
And he never will forsake her,
For He's said so in His word.

O my children! Heaven bless them!
They were all my life to me;
Would I could once more caress them
Ere I sink beneath the sea;
'Twas for them I cross'd the ocean,
What my hopes were I'll not tell,
But I've gain'd an orphan's portion,
Yet He doeth all things well.

Tell my sister I remember
Ev'ry kindly parting word,
And my heart has been kept tender
By the thoughts their mem'ry stirr'd
Tell them I ne'er reach'd the haven
Where I sought the "precious dust,"
But I gain'd a port called Heaven,
Where the gold will never rust.

Urge them to secure an entrance,
For they'll find their brother there
Faith in Jesus and repentance
Will secure for each a share.
Hark! I hear my Savior speaking
'Tis His voice I know so well.
When I'm gone, oh, don't be weeping
Brother, here's my last farewell!

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

RIGHT SORT OF COMRADESHIP

Spring is here, but it is really too cold for a ride on the Merry-Go-Round, so please reserve me a seat in the Cozy Corner. I am a newcomer but, oh, how interested I have been in our own page. All the letters are refreshing and helpful. My tomatoes, carnations and cauliflowers are up in my "tin can greenhouse." It is so interesting to watch for the new life to spring up from each can. Talking of hobbies, I think I have a whole lot. Nature, horses, flowers, housework and correspondence, not even mentioning music which I think, after all, I should mention first, as I think it is my chief hobby. How I wish I could see all the grandmothers who read The Blade. My heart is sad, for my own dear grandmother fell asleep for her last rest on the 19th of July, last year. She died in my old home in Southern Michigan and I do miss her cheery letters so much. I must add grandmothers to my list of hobbies. My husband and I are chums and our greatest delight is to go for drives about the country and next to that comes the fun of working our farm. One drive we took last summer was very interesting, to us at least. We drove 15 miles south of our home to a town called Manton, where we bought a 4-month-old colt which we promptly named Bunny. My husband tried tying the little fellow to the harness of one of our horses and letting him run alongside. But both horses were colts themselves, 4 and 5 years old, and they were too frisky, so my chum had to walk the whole distance excepting one mile, when I got out to lead bunny. It was in blackberry time and the fruit grew in plenty by the roadside. My chum offered some to Bunny and the scamp ate them so greedily he almost took fingers and all. And being in too big a hurry he just helped himself to berries and leaves both and was decidedly cross when we had to move on. It was a very tired Bunny and chum, too, at the end of the 15 miles. I shall sign myself by a name given me a long time ago.—Jim of Kingsley, Michigan.

RENEWING ACQUAINTANCES

I can see, as though only yesterday, our dear old neighbor Mr. Groat coming up the gravel walk with his copy of The Blade held behind his back, to exchange for my father's Detroit Free Press. And how we children did love to hear The Blade read aloud. With the lapse of years I love it still. Granite Stater of New Hampshire, and Old Boy from Vermont, we'll be glad to hear more from you. Mabel M., you promised to come from Oregon and tell us "some more." Here is my hand and a hearty welcome to a Keystoner in her sorrow. William Green, your story of the Puget Sound country was most interesting. Tell us more of it. I'm sure we would all be glad to read more news from Alaska, Roughneck, or will the mail be held over until late spring for your country? Captain Jack, are you folks as happy as ever? I love Michigan, too, Wealthy Thorpe, and hope you'll write again. I quite agree with Mabel in regard to the difference between "satisfied" and "contented." Whatever has become of Gritty? As housecleaning is in order we would be pleased to listen to meditations from the Missouri School-Ma'am and also to know if Piggie gets that porch fixed this spring. While hobbies have been pretty well aired we never tire of descriptive letters as we may learn much from them regarding this beautiful country of ours.—Mrs. Hattie Davis, of Iowa.

HAS AN ARGUMENT

Dear Cozy Corner—I enjoy reading the letters from the sisters in this corner especially. Under the title of the Merry-Go-Round I notice the words, "Do all the good you can to all the people you can, just as long as you can," and I think that should be our motto forever and our aim in life. Following this they have "Mental, moral and social improvement," which is all very well in its place, but which will not help to develop the spiritual nature, which is far more important than the human. We all have at least one talent and we will be required to use that talent or be counted an unprofitable servant when we come to the final reckoning. The tendency of our times is to make the way very broad, but it is a "straight and narrow path" and we must take care how we walk on it.—Mrs. C. S. Cronk, Pa.

In many ways you are right, Mrs. Cronk. Spiritual development is the thing we must seek, but we are all very human and the greatest test of our divine nature is the ability to develop the human side so that it is of use to our fellow-beings. Mental, moral and social development is a wide creed and aim. If we develop our spiritual natures at the expense of our human nature, it is to be feared that the final reckoning will not be wholly in our favor. We will have to give a reckoning of our development on this earth in the ways of the earth, so that we may show of how much use we have been here, just as much as we will have to show a reckoning of our divine development.—Editor.

Beet Salad.

One quart of cooked beets, chopped, two quarts of cabbage, chopped fine, two cups of sugar, one-fourth teaspoon of red pepper, one-half teaspoon of black pepper, one tablespoon of salt and one cup of grated horseradish. Cover with cold vinegar.—Mrs. A. C. H., Indiana.

Dumb Animal Stories

The Family Pony.—V.

I am a very little pony belonging to a family who live in town. They bought me from a man who keeps a pony farm and raises ponies to sell. I am called Buster Brown. The family I live with consists of the father, mother and little girl. She is a dear good little girl, and rides me every evening in summer. When some little playmate wants to go with her she drives me in a cart and they have gay times.

In winter she does not ride or drive me, for the cold makes me prance, and sometimes there is ice on the streets and I might fall. So I am kept in the barn all winter except when the stable man lets me out in the back yard to run and jump. But I am allowed out only when the ground is

frozen or there is a heavy fall of snow, for I tear up the grass with my feet when the ground is soft. Sometimes he puts a halter on me and leads me out in the street for a walk.

One spring they had me shorn before the weather was warm and when I got out of the barn I felt very cold and I pranced about and kicked to keep warm.

I can eat almost anything that a horse will eat, but not as much. Everybody thinks I am very nice and I do my best to make people love me. —Margaret Kent.

POEMS REQUESTED

The Starless Crown, The Polish Boy, A Prisoner for Debt and Peggy Brady are four songs asked for by readers.

A reader wants the poem with the following opening verse:

"Great God wilt thou condescend
To be my father and my friend,
I a poor child and Thou so high
The Lord of earth and air and sky."

Little Black Lamb, Lulu Wilde and The Independence Bell are poems requested.

A Paragraph or Two

Some women love cats and some love dogs, but a husband is a much more interesting animal.

Some girls look cute in freckles.

Fanny Crosby, the hymn writer, at the age of 92, says: "I never fret, never worry, never think disagreeable thoughts, nor find fault with anyone or anything." That is what we would call growing beautifully old.

Men do not admire the kind of complexions the girls keep on the dresser when they are at home.

A Boston suffragist says there are too many men in the world, but she doesn't go so far as to advocate the asphyxiation of the surplus.

Why not let the women vote, to determine whether they want the ballot?

Los Angeles women are organizing for the mental uplift of society men. What a lot of bother men are, anyway.

The average mother-in-law knows very well that she is not a joke.

"Men take wives just to get a cook," says Dorothy Dix. We don't believe it. Men take wives just to have somebody to button up the back.

Any woman could keep a secret longer if she were not afraid some other woman would tell it first.

A request is made for a recitation called The Crooked Mouth Family. The reader does not know whether it is poetry or prose, but would like it in either case.

Will some one please supply the words of the poem, Mother and Child?

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

LETTER FROM AN OLD LADY

I saw in The Blade an article written by a woman 75 years old, and as that is my age I thought I would write something for the Peace Page myself. I live in the Connecticut valley, where they raise tobacco. In the summer, in whatever direction I look, I see fields of tobacco and long tobacco sheds for drying it. We do not raise any, but my husband did when he was living. My family consists of my youngest daughter and a brother-in-law who boards with us and is very helpful. We have a comfortable little house and an acre of land. I keep a few hens, which pay their way well. We have plenty of land for a garden and enough besides to raise a little corn for the hens. My husband was a veteran of the civil war. I have good neighbors here and the trolley cars pass here every half hour in the summer and every hour in winter. They connect the cities of Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. So we can take a car at our doors and go to any part of the country. I have seven children living, three sons and four daughters. They are all very kind to me. One of my daughters is in Arizona, in the mining country. They have some property there that they hope to realize great profits from. The rest of my children are all in Connecticut, and I can see them quite often. Two of my sons are teachers in an agricultural college and the third is in a newspaper office. I have 13 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren. Am I not rich? Two of my daughters are married and both are grandmothers. One of the unmarried girls is a nurse and the youngest lives at home with me and is a great comfort. I have so much to be thankful for that I ought to be filled with thankfulness, as one of our ministers blunderingly said, "From the crown of my feet to the sole of my head." We have had a cold winter here in Connecticut this year. The mercury has been as low as 22 degrees below zero. That means we are to have no peaches next season. But we are thankful that the cold winters do not kill the apple buds. I have five friends, old women like myself, who all live in the town but one. She has lately moved to Suffield, Conn. We meet occasionally and enjoy ourselves talking over old times. We call ourselves sisters and send Christmas cards to each other and make little presents sometimes. — Mary Isabel Fitts, Connecticut.

ANOTHER SCHOOL TEACHER

I am a young school teacher of 22 summers, here among the hills of Tennessee. I love to teach and expect to enter a teacher's training school soon. I think all young people who expect to teach, if only for a few years, should equip themselves for the work, for a poor schoolteacher is worse than none. Until the last three years I have lived all my life in the city, but I would never exchange country life for city life. Speaking of hobbies, mine is loving children. I never saw one that I didn't love. That is why I like to teach school. There are no children in our home, and when I am not teaching I get rather lonely. I love flowers and pets, cats especially All old maids do, you know. I like all kinds of housework which is rather strange for a teacher. I think I will take up domestic science in connection with my normal work.—Sweetheart, of Tennessee.

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOL LAW

Dear Peace Page—I was very much interested in Mabel, the Indiana Schoolma'am's description of the school system of her state. I do not understand why the "averages from 85 to 90 and from 90 to 95 are multiplied by two and a half and three respectively." Should be pleased to know why. In West Virginia we must make a general average of 90 per cent and not lower than 75 per cent in any one branch to obtain a first grade, number one certificate. This is a license to teach any place in the state for five years. It is renewable for five years longer provided you shall have taught one term successfully. Second grade, 80 per cent and not lower than 68 per cent in one branch. Third grade, 70 per cent and not lower than 60 in any branch. Second grade certificates are good for three years, third grade for one year, but only issued twice to the same teacher. You must go up or down and out. Minimum salary, first grade, $40 dollars; second, $35, and third, $30. But boards of education of different districts may pay more. None of the districts in Marshall pay less than $50. Some pay about $60 a month. The subjects to be taught are orthography, reading, arithmetic, penmanship, grammar and language, United States and general geography, physiology, bookkeeping (sight entry) and elementary agriculture. These are the studies in the rural schools. In the graded and high schools there are other and higher branches. Our examinations are uniform throughout the state. They are held three times a year. Each applicant must pay a fee of $2. If a teacher fails in one examination he may take a part of the branches (not exceeding one-half) in a second or third the same year by paying a fee of $4. We also have a compulsory law for children from eight to fifteen. Let us hear from other states.—W. T. Smith, West Virginia.

WEST VIRGINIA BOOSTER

Dear M G R People—When I read the wonderful letters written by the Peace Page people, it sets my heart burning with a desire to express myself in your columns. I live in West Virginia, in Randolph county. Of course I love my state as do all the M. G. R.'s their various states, if they are true to their country. All my kin live in this state, father, mother, three brothers and three sisters. My grandfather died in November and he was over 92 years old. My father owns 50 acres of land with three dwelling houses and a general grocery store. The creek we live on is commonly called Lovers' Lane by the young people. I have a hobby like the rest of you. It is hunting. I love to hunt and fish, but still I have but little time for either in the summer. We have lots of game here, but not very close.—The West Virginia Booster.

RECIPES REQUESTED

Can some of the readers supply recipes for rhubarb wine and also for parsnip wine? There have been several requests for these directions.

A subscriber wants a tried and true recipe for canning strawberries in such a way as to prevent the berries from rising to the top of the can and leaving the water at the bottom.

Good recipes for canning peas and also corn are requested.

OUR COOK BOOK.

Dumplings With Beef.

Cook the beef with plenty of broth until it is tender. Take out a pint or as much as you want and have it seasoned with salt and pepper; mix in the flour while hot (not boiling) to make a stiff dough, roll thin, cut in narrow strips and boil in the broth from five to ten minutes. These dumplings are fine.—W. F. Girl.

Fruit Rolls.

Mrs. Mae Ellrod, of Pennsylvania, sends in a recipe for fruit rolls that she says are delicious. Two cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of butter, two-thirds of a cup of milk, one-third of a cup of raisins chopped fine, two tablespoons of citron, two tablespoons of sugar and one-third teaspoon of cinnamon. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together. Work in the butter with the tips of the fingers and add gradually the milk, mixing with a silver knife until it is a soft dough. Toss on a well-floured board, pat and roll lightly to a thickness of one-quarter of an inch. Brush this over with melted butter, sprinkle with the fruit, cinnamon and sugar, roll up like a jelly-roll and cut in pieces three-fourths of an inch in thickness. Bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes.

Lunch Pickles.

Six quarts of green cucumbers, table size, and one quart of sliced onions. Sprinkle with two-thirds of a cup of salt and let stand over night and drain. Heat one-half tablespoon allspice and black pepper in bag (ground), one ounce of celery seed, one teacup of white mustard seed, one tablespoon of turmeric powder, one tablespoon of ground mustard, one pound of sugar, thre pints of vinegar to the boiling point and pour over pickles. Do not cook the pickles. —R. S. H.

Good Tea Cakes.

Two eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup of sour milk with two teaspoons of baking powder and two teaspoons of soda dissolved in it, vanilla flavoring to taste and enough flour to make the dough stiff enough to roll well.—G. G., North Carolina.

Mayonnaise Dressing.

Two-thirds of a pint of vinegar, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of mustard, two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of cream, one tablespoon of corn starch (heaping), a piece of butter the size of a walnut and the yolks of two eggs. Heat the vinegar to the boiling point. Mix the salt and mustard carefully, add sugar, corn starch and cream. Beat the yolks and add to the other ingredients. When the vinegar has reached the boiling point, take from the fire and add to the rest of the mixture. Cook until it thickens. Add butter and beat briskly for a few minutes. I have tried this recipe and find it excellent writes M. E. N., of Willowdale, W. Va.

A Chocolate Cake.

Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter and one-half cup of lard. One cup of sour milk, two cups of flour, one teaspoon of soda in milk, one teaspoon of baking powder in the flour, one-half cup of melted chocolate, three eggs, the yolks with sugar. Beat the whites and put in last as you place it in the pan to bake. This is fine. Try it.—Mrs. Ettie Deming, Pa.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

A Little Traveler.

I am a little girl 12 years old and live in the capital city of Indiana. It has a great monument, 360 feet high, which was put up in honor of the soldiers and sailors of our country. A year ago last fall I went to Michigan with my parents. They came back to Indiana in about two months. I was there nine months longer with my sister alone. She had a pretty black-eyed little baby girl and I had to take care of her. On the 15th of May I started back for my own home. I had to go by myself and had to change from one train to another in Grand Rapids, Mich., and in Richmond, Ind. When I reached home I got on a street car which took me straight to my own home. Everyone was very glad to see me and I was certainly glad to see them. The country children in Michigan said they would like to live in the city, but I would rather live out in Michigan where I can feed the pigs, horses and chickens.—From a little girl in the capital city of Indiana.

A True Bird Story.

Dear Boys and Girls—I am going to tell you a true bird story. Last summer there was a redbird's nest and a wren's nest in a tree directly under one of the upstairs windows. We would look out every morning to see the birds on their nests. One morning we heard the redbirds chirping, and when we looked out we saw that the redbirds' nest had been robbed. After that we often saw Mr. and Mrs. Redbird flying around but never near their own nest. One morning we noticed that they were carrying food somewhere and we watched to see where they were going. By this time the little wrens had hatched out. They flew to the wren's nest and began feeding the little wrens. After this Mr. and Mrs. Wren never fed their young, the redbirds caring for them as though they were their own until the little birds were big enough to fly.—Winifred Barnes, Ohio.

A Class Yell.

Jolly People of The Blade—Will you let a girl from Kent, O., into your merry circle for a moment? I will endeavor to tell you something about Kent if you will. The town itself is not pretty but the country around it is beautiful. There are many lakes near here. The nearest summer resort is Brady Lake, which was named after the Brady who is said to have leaped into the lake to escape the Indians. We have a large high school building in Kent, situated on a hill. It is a lovely building to look up to from the bottom of the hill, and there is a fine view to be had of the surrounding country from it. I am a girl 14 years old in the freshman class. We have several class yells. This is one:

When you're up, you're up,
When you're down, you're down.
When you're up against the freshman
The freshman puts you down.—L. S., Ohio.

SHORT AND SWEET

Annie Custer, R. F. D. 1, Erie, Tenn., would like to exchange postals. She wishes that Walter Dixon, of S. C., would write again to the Peace Page.

Write again, Fannie McCullom and Ella Taylor, of Tennessee.

Edwin Edwards, Oregon—Thank you for the poem.

Blue Eyes from Ohio—Write us about the things of which you spoke. We will be very glad to hear more from you.

Thank you, Gracie Phelps, of Kentucky, and best regards to the little sister.

M. E. G., Tennessee—We enjoyed reading your letter very much. Write again.

Wilma McElroy, R. D. 2, Box 99, Steubenville, O., would like to exchange postcards.

Carroll Dinsmore, Maine—With only 10 pupils and all of them younger you should have a very good time in school.

Minnie Eastridge of Indiana—Send us something about Marengo cave. We would like to print it, and we would like a picture of it if you happen to have a postal.

Roy Beazley, Virginia—Write us a long letter and tell us about the things you do and think. Those things are interesting.

Ethel and Pauline Craig—We were very glad to get your letters. Won't you write us again?

Here is a way-ahead note for your memorandum books. Nettie Chapman, Smith Grove, Ky., has a birthday on November 18, and she would like to exchange postals with all who have that birthdate.

Geneva Young of Indiana—Write us about the things you like to do best.

WRINKLES GO QUICK

PRINCESS TOKIO
New Home Treatment
DELIGHTS AMERICANS

LOOK YOUNG AGAIN

Get This Free Book—Commence to Remove Your Wrinkles at Once.

Beauty Doctors and the Medical Profession Stand Aghast in Amazement, Marveling at this Wondrous New Method of Removing Wrinkles, Which Has for Ages Baffled the Leading Experts of the Earth.

No Creams, No Plasters, No Massage, No Rollers, No Medicine, Nothing to Inject Under Skin—Absolutely New Treatment Never Before Offered By Others in America.

PRINCESS TOKIO
NEW WRINKLE TREATMENT MAKES OLD FACES YOUNG

Did you ever see a Japanese woman with wrinkles, irrespective of age? Then learn how they achieve and maintain a smooth face, free from wrinkles. For the first time in America, the Princess Tokio treatment is being made known, and it is a revelation. Never before have Christian women been able to solve the secrets of these oriental beauties, whose faces and forms have been the marvel through ages. But at last the treasure-trove has been unlocked, and there is set before every American lady, who writes immediately, the full knowledge about this wondrous new method.

The Princess Tokio Booklet of Beauty is a message full of sisterly feeling and sympathy for the American ladies. It tells, without hesitation, all about the Princess Tokio new treatment for removing wrinkles without harmful creams, pastes, lotions, or plasters, or mechanical appliances.

If you are a matron, would you like to look like a girl again? If you are fifty years of age, would you wish to look like a splendid young woman of twenty-five? If you are forty, would you like to look like a girl just out of her teens? Then to you this book will be of great value.

No money will be accepted for the Princess Tokio Booklet about wrinkles. It will be given to you FREE, sealed privately, by one who believes that there has dawned the most splendid day for American women of all ages up to seventy. It is a message of the most hearty good cheer, and so unlike anything American, it is a treat in its unique contents. All you need do is ask for a FREE copy, addressing Princess Tokio, Suite 1804, Central Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

It tells how to remove wrinkles by entirely new treatment in only eight days.

FAT VANISHES
ONE POUND A DAY
NEW DRUGLESS TREATMENT
GET MY FREE BOOK
COMMENCE REDUCING AT ONCE
Thousands of Grateful Patrons Praise My Wondrous Drugless Fat Treatment.
$5,000.00 IN GOLD IF I FAIL

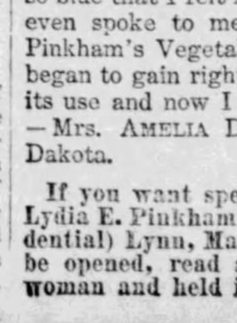
My friends were charitable and called it Obesity; others said I was stout, but it was just bulky fat. I was miserable; so are you, if too stout. To reduce your weight, you must do as I did. I FOUND THE CAUSE THE REST WAS EASY Before I succeeded I tried everything within and beyond reason. It was maddening, disgusting. All I had to do was remove the cause, and I guarantee that by my safe, sensible, natural treatment, without violent exercises, starvation diet, straps, belts, cups, wires, jackets, sweating, electricity, soap, salts, pills, oils, cathartics, drugs or medicines of any description, I reduced my enormous weight quickly and without harm to myself while taking treatment or afterwards, and I guarantee that you can reduce little or much fat with this same treatment. If interested in your own happiness, health and figure, you will let me tell you how to reduce fat "Nature's Way," the true way—my way. BETTER GET RID OF FAT BEFORE FAT GETS RID OF YOU. It is astonishing the thousands of grateful letters I am receiving. J. E. Boiselle, Box 422, Great Bend, Kan., lost fifty pounds. W. L. Schmitz, Montevideo, Minn., lost 30 pounds, and Mamie McNelly, Desloge, Mo., lost 65 pounds. Mrs. Daisy Smith, Los Angeles, lost 161 lbs. safely with my drugless treatment, and I can refer to thousands of satisfied patrons. My book, entitled, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs," is sent free and prepaid and tells of my successful treatment with which you can permanently reduce your weight, secretly, and without harm. I offer $5,000 if I fail to prove my great drugless treatment anything but safe, quick and harmless in fat-reduction. Write today for my free book.

MARJORIE HAMILTON, 1571 A. C. B. Bldg., Denver, Colo.

NERVOUS DESPONDENT WOMEN

Find Relief in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound —Their Own Statements So Testify.

Platea, Pa.—"When I wrote to you first I was troubled with female weakness and backache and was so nervous that I would cry at the least noise, it would startle me so. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies, and I don't have any more crying spells. I sleep sound and my nervousness is better. I will recommend your medicines to all suffering women. —Mrs. MARY HALSTEAD, Platea, Pa., Box 98.



Here is the report of another genuine case, which still further shows that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound may be relied upon.

Walcott, N. Dakota. "I had inflammation which caused pain in my side and my back ached all the time. I was so blue that I felt like crying if any one even spoke to me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I began to gain right away. I continued its use and now I am a well woman. —Mrs. AMELIA DAHL, Walcott, N. Dakota.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Reduce Yourself 1 Pound Daily

Over-Fatness Is Dangerous to Health; It Shortens Life, Weakens the Body; Causes Nervousness, Heart Failure, Apoplexy, Accidents and Many Other Troubles; Spoils Appearance

What a Man Should Weigh

5 ft.	2 ins.	125 lbs.
5 "	3 "	130 "
5 "	4 "	135 "
5 "	5 "	140 "
5 "	6 "	144 "
5 "	7 "	148 "
5 "	8 "	153 "
5 "	9 "	159 "
5 "	10 "	166 "
5 "	11 "	170 "
6 "	0 "	175 "

If you weigh over the limit, you can get rid of the fat by the Dr. Bradford Treatment.

I am a licensed practicing physician of the state of New York, **Specialist in Obesity** (over-stoutness) and its allied disorders. My practice extends throughout the world. I can treat you just as successfully, by mail, as if you were to visit me here in New York. I publish here a **few of the hundreds of testimonials of persons recently received** voluntarily given me (with permission to print) from those who have been permanently cured of excessive fatness. I will give the full address of any of them on application. **I could fill this whole issue of the Toledo Blade** with similar indorsements of people living in this part of the state. **My treatment is safe, mild, speedy in action,** strengthening and highly effective. I use only **pure, harmless remedies.** I want you to write me today if you are over-fat. It will cost you nothing to obtain my **Free Proof Treatment,** my interesting Book of Advice and a Legion of Testimonials. **Do not let this opportunity pass by** as you may never again have such a favorable chance. Even if you have been prejudiced against answering advertisements, do not fail to write me. All correspondence is strictly confidential; plain sealed envelopes used.

What a Woman Should Weigh

4 ft.	10 ins.	97 lbs.
4 "	11 "	101 "
5 "	0 "	104 "
5 "	1 "	108 "
5 "	2 "	112 "
5 "	3 "	118 "
5 "	4 "	125 "
5 "	5 "	131 "
5 "	6 "	135 "
5 "	7 "	141 "
5 "	8 "	148 "

If you weigh over the limit, you can get rid of the fat by the Dr. Bradford Treatment.

LOST OVER 65 POUNDS

H. C. Bradford, M. D., New York City:

Dear Doctor—I can about judge that I have lost over 65 pounds in weight by your treatment, as my appearance has changed so much. The immense amount of flesh which I carried, I am now certain, was the cause of all my suffering. I can now go upstairs and not puff and pant for breath, as I did formerly. I would not want to be in the condition I was in before taking your treatment for any amount. Very respectfully yours,

Mrs. Nellie J. Whitten.

WEIGHS 35 POUNDS LESS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, 20 East 22d St., New York City:

Dear Dr. Bradford—I will now tell you how pleased I am with your treatment. It has **reduced my weight 35 pounds,** so you see I have now reduced in flesh that much. I have lost as much as I care to, and am greatly improved in every way. It is a wonder to me how one could could be so much benefited. I hope to remain the same as I am now. I thank you for the great good you have done me also for your great interest in me. Shall always remain your true friend. **Mrs. O. S. Goldsbury.**

LATER REPORT—**That Mrs. Goldsbury's weight reduction and her general satisfaction remains the same (after three years) is verified by report just received.**

GREATLY REDUCED

H. C. Bradford, M. D., 20 E. 22d St., New York:

Dear Doctor—I am pleased to inform you that by your treatment my weight has been reduced very much, and I am so well pleased with the **efficacy of your method** that I am willing you should refer to the benefit given me, in connection with your numerous other published letters of recommendation. Sincerely yours,

Mrs. A. M. Cloyes.

LOST 36 POUNDS

H. C. Bradford, M. D., New York City:

Dear Sir—Your treatment is **all right.** I have received **much benefit from it.** Have reduced my weight 36 pounds, which is as much as I desired to lose. You can publish this if you wish. Yours truly, **H. A. Dresser.**

RELIEVED OF 45 POUNDS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York—Dear Doctor and Friend—I can truly indorse your treatment; it is most wonderful. I have reduced **nearly forty-five pounds,** and my health has been greatly benefitted.

Danger of Apoplexy and Heart Disease.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. M. F. Sargent.

LOST OVER 50 POUNDS

My Dear Doctor—I am very thankful to your for what your treatment has done for me. It has done me so much good. When I began taking your treatment I was sick. I weighed 181 pounds, and now I weigh 130 pounds. I **have lost 51 pounds of excess fat** and I feel so much better.

I can walk with perfect ease and it does not make me short of breath. Before I commenced your treatment I had to ride everywhere I went; it hurt me to walk; my **heart** troubled me, and my back hurt so I could not walk; and now I can work and walk without any trouble, and I feel so much beter in every way and **look better,** and I thank you for it; and I hope that all persons who are troubled with obesity will try your treatment, for I know it will help them. I thank you for your kindness to me and the good you have done me. Your true friend,

Mrs. W. D. Smith.

DECREASE OF 48 POUNDS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York City:

Dear Doctor—One year ago I was getting to a pass where I could not lie in bed. I cannot tell you how thankful I am that I sought help from you, as my own doctor could not do me any good.

I can run upstairs now with a child in my arms, and it scarcely puts me out of breath. I have no more of those rushes of blood or feverish spells. I do not feel tired or bloated the way I used to.

The fact is, dear doctor, I am wonderfully benefited, for in addition to what I have gained in good health, I have lost over 48 pounds in weight by your system. I feel that you have lengthened my age, and I ever sing your praise Yours truly, **Mrs. M. E. Ashby.**

LOSS OF 51 POUNDS

Henry C. Bradford, M. D., New York City:

Dear Doctor—Permit me to say that your new fat-reducing treatment has worked a perfect cure in my case. I had for years been putting on weigh until I weighed 245 pounds and as I am only 5 feet 6 inches tall you can imagine how I must have looked; and it was hard for me to do a day's work; but after taking your treatment for obesity I reduced my weight to normal, and I now weigh 194 pounds—**a loss of 51 pounds**—and I must say I never felt better in my life than I do today. You may use my name as a living witness to what your treatment has done for me; as words cannot express the gratitude I feel towards you. Yours with esteem,

Arthur L. Youngman.

REDUCED 48 POUNDS

Dear Dr. Bradford—I want to tell you how glad I am that I decided to take your treatment for obesity. When I began taking the treatment my weight was 208 pounds. Am now reduced to 160 pounds, which is much less than I ever expected to weigh again. I used to sing in church, but was compelled to give up on account of shortness of breath. Since taking your treatment I am able to sing like a lark and my voice is as clear as a bell. Sincerely thanking you for the benefit I have received, I remain as ever, your friend,

Mrs. M. F. Sargent.

"The Shadow of Her Former Self"

FREE PROOF TREATMENT

Will Not Charge You a Cent for It!

It is dangerous, unsightly, uncomfortable and embarrassing to be too fat. Excess fat weakens the heart. The liver, stomach and kidneys become diseased, **breathing is difficult,** blood impure and congested and the end may come in Sudden Death by **HEART FAILURE, APOPLEXY, SUNSTROKE, APPENDICITIS** or other form of attack. You may save yourself from these DANGERS; do not delay!

Let me prove to you that my treatment is positively reducing people to normal, no matter where excess fat is located: stomach, bust, hips, cheeks, neck, double-chin; it is aimed at healthfully, quickly, safely, permanently, reducing without exercise or dieting. Your figure will be beautified also.

Clear, pure skin; no flabbiness, no wrinkles. **Lost vigor restored.** Rheumatism, asthma, shortness of breath, kidney and heart troubles, female ailments and other troubles leave as the fat goes away. Let me send you **PROOF TREATMENT WITHOUT CHARGE;** you may reduce your fat at the rate of a pound a day.

Don't miss this offer. My PROOF TREATMENT is FREE. It should made you feel better at once. I also send you **FREE** my book of **advice, also testimonials** from many **well known people. Write today.** See my address below. **Fill out the Coupon and return to me.**

REDUCED TO NORMAL

Henry C. Bradford, M. D., New York, N. Y.:

Dear Doctor—**I am glad to say** that I have been perfectly satisfied, indeed highly pleased, with your treatment and the **courteous manner** in which you have taken care of my case. You surely did it just as well as if I were living in New York and had been calling at your office for advice, remedies, etc.

Your treatment has done all that you promise; my weight was reduced to normal and has remained so. My health and appearance are both improved

I surely can allow you to make use of this letter of recommendation if it will be of any value in convincing others who are wondering whether their weight can be reduced. Yours very truly, **Joseph T. Sawyer.**

GREAT DECREASE

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York, N. Y.:

Dear Doctor—I am exceedingly well pleased with what your obesity treatment has done in reducing my weight. My health is in very good condition, for which I can only thank you. The benefits I derived are as follows: I can now go up ond down stairs and not get out of breath, but before taking your treatment I was so short-breathed **I could not even walk for any distance.** I sleep better now and my nerves are in much better condition.

I will here say that your treatment does not only reduce weight, but also improves health. Most sincerely yours, **Mrs. Jeannett M. Ralfe.**

REDUCTION OF 30 POUNDS

H. C. Bradford, M. D., New York City:

Dear Doctor—I wish to thank you for the benefit I have received from your treatment. **It is wonderful how easily I have reduced.** The loss of 30 pounds of fat has made a new man of me.

The pains I had for five years in my legs are gone, and, in fact, I feel better today than I have for a long while. My heart is good and all rheumatism has disappeared.

You may use this in any way you wish. I am sure that all people will receive the same kind treatment that you have accorded to me. Very truly yours,

Chester L. Burke.

REDUCED 58 POUNDS

Dear Doctor—I received your letter of the 12th, and would say that I have **lost 58 pounds** since I have been taking your treatment. I am very thankful to you. When I commenced your treatment my weight was 258 pounds. Now it is not quite 200. I am perfectly satisfied with the treatment and I will recommend you to others who are in need of same. Yours very respectfully,

Mrs. F. F. Parsons.

LOST MANY POUNDS

Dr. Henry C. Bradford, New York City:

Dear. Dr. Bradford—The burden of a great many pounds of fat has been released from my body, and you can about imagine that I am grateful to your treatment for accomplishing this. I do more work than I ever did now, and wish I would have taken your treatment much sooner than I did. I say this because I can only tell the difference. The fat was so much in my way that it was very difficult for me to walk. Very sincerely yours,

Miss Etta Taylor.

OVER 35 POUNDS GONE

Dr. Bradford:

Dear Sir—You may no doubt be pleased to hear that through your treatment my health has greatly improved. **I have lost over 35 pounds** of superfluous flesh and I am mighty glad of it. My appearance has changed so greatly—for the better—that folks stop and remark how well I look.

I am sending you the name of a person who is also fleshy and wants to be cured. I will do my uttermost to recommend your treatment as it is one which can be relied upon. Yours gratefully, **Mrs. G. M. Snyder.**

LOST 36 POUNDS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York City:

Dear Dr. Bradford—After having taken your treatment I come to the conclusion that yours is a reliable and excellent treatment for the reduction of weight. I have lost a good deal of flesh and feel well and strong now, which I thank you sincerely for. Respectfully,

Mrs. Livia Moyzela.

LATER REPORT—I can still report that I am very well since losing 36 pounds, and thank you again. Yours truly, **Mrs. Livia D. Moyzela.**

WEIGHS 40 POUNDS LESS

Dr. H. C. Bradford, New York City:

Dear Doctor—It gives me pleasure to write to you at this time and report that my weight is 40 younds less. Being that I live on the top floor, I can appreciate the relief of being thin, as before it took me twice as long to get up, and when I did get to the top I could hardly get my breath.

I have been recommending your treatment right along, because I was relieved when I first began. Respectfully yours, **Mrs. E. S. McDougall.**

FILL OUT AND RETURN THIS COUPON

DR. H. C. BRADFORD,
11 T, Bradford Bldg., 20 E. 22nd St., New York City.

As per offer in Toledo Blade, April 11, 1912, please mail me your FREE PROOF TREATMENT, in plain wrapper, with book, testimonials, etc.

NAME ....

FULL ADDRESS ....

....

Address Letters to **DR. HENRY C. BRADFORD, 11 T., Bradford Bldg., 20 E. 22nd St., NEW YORK, N. Y.**

[F]AVORS EXPRESS [O]N RURAL ROUTES

[Co]mmittee Reports Bill to Enable Carriers to Take Packages to Farmers.

Washington, April 3.—The house interstate and foreign commerce committee today reported favorably a bill to amend the law to give the interstate commerce commission authority over express companies.

Provision would be made for rates, the charges varying according to the distance the package was carried from the point of origin.

A close working arrangement also would be provided between the express companies and the rural free delivery system of the postoffice department.

Limit Eleven Pounds.

The bill would govern the transportation of packages not exceeding 11 pounds in weight and with a valuation of $80 or less. No allowance would be made for the expense of transfer from one express company to another. The rates would be fixed as follows:

Between any two points in the United States more than two thousand miles apart, 12 cents per pound; not more than two thousand miles apart, ... cents; not more than 1200 miles apart, seven cents; not more than 800 miles apart, five cents; not more than ... miles apart, four cents, and between points not more than 250 miles apart, two cents per pound.

It is provided, however, that no express company shall be compelled to accept for transportation any package at a charge less than ten cents.

The Working Arrangement.

An innovation in the bill is the provision for co-operation between the express companies and the rural free delivery routes. Express matter destined for a farmer living on a rural mail route would be delivered by the express agent at the point nearest to its destination where, provided the shipper had attached the necessary postage, it would be turned over to the mail carrier, through the regular channels, for delivery.

Rural carriers likewise would be authorized to accept matter, on which postage had been paid for delivery to an express company. Failure of any express company to carry out the provisions of the law would be punished by a fine in each case of $100, and attorney's fees, together with such damages as the person aggrieved might collect in court.

Pacific Fogs.

The fogs of the Pacific, and especially those on the coast of California, Oregon and Washington, present some characteristic features of their own. They are low lying, dense and of frequent and regular occurence, and have been the cause directly and indirectly of a large percentage of marine disasters in the vicinity of San Francisco. Owing to the general movement of the air from the sea toward the land, and the climate of the great interior valley, fog is frequent and well marked. In summer the afternoon sea fog varies in depth from 100 to 1,700 feet, but it rarely reaches far inland.

MISSOURI SAFE FOR T. R.

Delegates Chosen to State Convention Are Mostly for Colonel.

St. Louis, April 4.—Delegate elections held within the last six days make it certain beyond a doubt that the Missouri Republican state convention, which meets on April 25, will be absolutely under the control of the followers of Colonel Roosevelt.

Of something like 400 delegates already chosen, more than 300 are uncompromising Roosevelt men, and many of those regarded as supporters of Taft are ready to desert the latter the moment his weakness in convention is revealed.

Instructed for T. R.

The Eighth district Republican convention at Jefferson City yesterday afternoon elected F. A. White, of Morgan county, and G. A. Brownfield, of Cooper county, delegates to the national Republican convention and instructed them for Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt had 64 of the 78 delegates, but under an agreemnt of party leaders the national delegation was to have been divided.

Delegates refused to keep the agreement.

The Roosevelt strength in the county conventions during the last week has amazed everybody, including the former president's own workers.

Three to One.

Fourteen county conventions have been held in the state since March 19. Of that number 11 have instructed their delegates for Roosevelt, one has instructed for Taft and two voted for no instructions. In every one of the conventions that declared for Roosevelt his supporters outnumbered the Taft men three to one.

The Taft men base their sole hope of getting control of the convention on the patronage-bought delegates from this city. There never was any hope for them.

In the first place, the Roosevelt leaders contend, and evidently with reason, that they will have a considerable showing in the St. Louis delegation, and in the next place they contend that they will have a big majority in the convention, even if the delegation from this city should be unanimous for Taft.

Near Upheaval.

The Republican party in Missouri appears to be on the verge of upheaval. The country districts are in revolt against the boss rule of the cities, and the Taft machine is bound to go to smash. The patronage club has been swung by the President's boomers to his own detriment.

That the delegates-at-large and a majority of the district delegates from Missouri to the Chicago convention will be instructed for Roosevelt may be put down as a certainty.

Cocoanut Rafts.

Wide World Magazine.

In the Philippine islands, one frequently sees a raft of cocoanuts being floated down the river to market. The buoyant nuts are closely packed into a circle, braced across with bamboos and tied with fiber, and the queer craft, with its native paddler, is then ready for the trip downstream, to a point where the raft will be broken up and the cocoanuts sold.

THREE SPRAYINGS NEEDED ON FARM

Orchard Should Have Its First Treatment Right at Present Season.

BY N. E. SHAW, CHIEF INSPECTOR Ohio Department of Agriculture. (Written for the Blade.)

It is neither possible nor necessary to give the farm orchard the same spraying treatment that is required for the commercial orchard, but there are a few sprays which are important and must be applied if the orchard is to be protected from ruin and any first class edible fruit is expected.

The first application should be the lime-sulphur wash given at this season of the year, or before the buds unfold, for the purpose of destroying San Jose scale. Directions for the preparation of this wash are given in spray calendars published by the experiment station at Wooster and by the department of agriculture at Columbus.

If the commercial solution is used one part of it should be diluted with eight parts of water, i. e., a 50-gallon barrel of the commercial solution would make 400 gallons of spray. This dilution refers to brands giving a hydrometer test of 32 degrees Beaume.

In spraying for the control of this insect, the entire surface of the tree from the tips of the branches to the ground should be covered with the solution as it kills only through its caustic properties by coming in contact with the insect.

The Second Spray.

The second spray, and the most important one of the season, is made just after the blossoms fall. No application should be made while the trees are in bloom, because of the danger of poisoning bees, and also injuring vital parts of the flower. Wait until the petals have fallen, then apply the spray promptly and thoroughly.

The principal pests controlled by this application are the codling worm, canker worm, plum curculio, apple scab, sooty fungus and plum rot.

They require both an insecticide and fungicide for their control. This spray is prepared, for apple trees, by diluting the commercial lime-sulphur solution with 40 parts water. If a 50-gallon spray barrel is used, five quarts of the lime-sulphur solution is added to the spray barrel full of water. In this solution is placed three pounds of arsenate of lead for the insecticide.

The same spray is used on pear and quince, but for plum and cherry trees, the lime-sulphur solution should be diluted about one to sixty in order to avoid foliage injury. The same amount of arsenate of lead is used in spraying apple trees just after the petals have fallen, it is very important to fill the calyx cup or blossom end of the apple with the spray, as this is where the majority of the codling worms enter and the solution must be directed in such a manner that this purpose is accomplished.

The Third Spraying.

The third spraying should be made about ten days or two weeks after the second, using the same solution. For apples a fourth spraying should be made for the second brood of codling worms which, in northern Ohio, appear about the last week in July in normal seasons.

As the second brood develops from the first, the July spraying is not so important if the spray following bloom was thoroughly made and unsprayed orchards are not near. As a matter of precaution, however, it should be made if other farm work permits. Use three pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water.

Other sprays than those mentioned are necessary for cherry and plum and the number are dependent on weather conditions. Consult spray calendars for directions.

The first spray applied to peach trees should be made immediately preceding the starting of the buds, using the same solution as recommended above for the first application. This will control both San Jose scale and the leaf curl fungus as well, which in some seasons causes serious defoliation.

The principal factors in securing good results from spraying are, of good, well-equipped outfit sufficient for the size of the orchard, carefully prepared solutions and thorough applications at the right time. For the farm orchard the sprays herein given should be applied annually and will give good results. If farm work permits additional sprays, as recommended in spray calendars, will be well worth the time and effort.

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ROBBED OF WEDDING PRESENTS

Bride and Groom Lose All While on Honeymoon.

New York, April 6.—When John Markey, treasurer of a publishing house here, and his bride, returned to their home on East One Hundred and Fortieth street late last night they found they had been robbed of all their wedding presents and other articles of value.

In the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Markey, three men, well dressed, jimmied their way into Markey's flat. A tenant saw them in the h..., but they acted so self-possessed that his suspicions were not aroused. Mr. Markey told the police his loss would foot up about $3,000.

THE MARKETS

Money and Stocks.

New York, April 9.—(Wall Street.)—The stock market showed a reactionary tendency at the opening today. The movement was quite active, but in no case were changes more than fractional. Amalgamated Copper and St. Paul of the active issues declined ¾ each. Reading and Union Pacific made very slight gains, with greater advances in Consolidated Gas and United States Rubber. United States Steel reflected some selling pressure.

Weakness in American Can and the Rock Island issues, in which dealings were very extensive, added to the unsettlement of the list soon after the opening, but counter-movements in some of the standard issues, including Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Reading, Lehigh Valley and American Smelting, the latter gaining a full point, soon brought a general recovery. Selling of the coppers and United States Steel continued, however, and bearish activity of the market suggested an increase of operations for the decline.

Specialties were prominent in the second hour, General Electric advancing 3½ and International Harvester 2¼. Rumors of an extra dividend were circulated in connection with the former, while the familiar dissoluton report was associated with Harvester's rise. Activity in American Can slackened and the stock held at about a point above its low of the first hour.

Louisville and Nashville was the strongest of the Standard Railway shares, gaining 2½. Of the independent steel shares Republic Iron & Steel common and preferred were conspicuous for gains of 1¼ and 2¾ respectively. By noon the market broadened and was at its best, with especial strength in Union Pacific and the Southern group of roads, while United States Steel showed signs of another upward move.

Bonds were steady.

An active buying movement cropped out in Reading which gave a better tone to the whole market. Reading mounted to 165⅞, or more than two points above where it had sold in the early depression. Some of the other representative stocks extended their forenoon advances before the whole list became quiet and began to yield slightly.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., April 8.—Wheat opened with May erratic and the two far months steady, but somewhat lower. A small flood of stoploss orders contributed to the general weakness. Selling was induced by larger world's shipments than expected and a heavy amount on passage. Not much support developed in the early hours. The Missouri crop report was rather bullish and on the whole foreign reports favored holders. From the northwest come advices that seeding is general. At 10 a. m. cash was quoted ½c lower at $1.01¾, May ½c off at $1.02, July ⅝c down at 99c, and September ¼c off at 97½c.

There will be no market Tuesday, because of the Chicago election. The market did not brace up in the latter part of the day. Cash closed ⅝c off at $1.01⅝. July lost ¼c in closing at 98¾c, while September lost ⅜c in closing at 97¼c.

Corn lost from ¼c to ½c in the first half hour. One market authority summed up his opinion by saying that the bullish fever is running so high that an ounce of bullish news offsets a pound of bearish fact. Bears say the market is dangerously high and heavily over-bought.

Closing prices which follow were ⅜c to ½c lower. Cash 76¾c, May 77½c, July 77c, September 76⅛c.

Oats followed corn and was influenced by practically the same factors. The market up till 10 a. m. was unchanged to ½c lower, being the weakest in September.

Clover seed lost 2½c to 5c in the early part of the day. Receipts were 250 against 25 bags a year ago. Cash opened at $12.70, April at $12.25 and October and December at $8.97½.

Shipments were 614 bags against 505 a year ago. Tomorrow 320 bags are expected. There was little price change after the first hour.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close April 8.	Close April 6.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.02½	....	1.01¾	1.01⅝	1.02⅛
May	1.02⅜	....	1.01⅞	1.01⅞	1.02½
July	99	....	98⅜	98⅜	99
Sept.	97½	....	97	97¼	97⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	76¾	77
May	77½	....	77	77½	78
July	77	....	76¾	77	77¾
Sept.	75¼	76	....	76⅛	76½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	58	58
May	59	....	....	58¾	59
July	53	53¼	....	53	53¼
Sept.	44⅝	....	44⅜	44⅞	45¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.70	....	....	12.70	12.75
April	12.25	....	....	12.20	12.25
Oct.	8.97½	....	....	9.00	9.00
Dec.	8.97½	....	....	9.00	9.00
No. 2	....	....		12.45@12.50	....
No. 3	....	....		12.30@12.45	....
Rejected	....	....		12.00@12.20	....
N. E. G.	....	....		3.00@11.50	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	92	92
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.50	12.50
Aug.	....	....	....	9.00	8.90
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	6.70	6.80
April	....	....	....	6.30	6.40
Sept.	....	....	....	5.00	5.00
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	1.03½	1.03⅞	1.01¾	1.03¼	1.03⅝
July	97⅝	97⅝	96⅜	97¼	97⅛
Sept.	95⅞	....	94⅞	95½	95⅞
Corn—					
May	77	....	75⅞	76⅜	77
July	75⅝	....	74⅝	75½	76
Sept.	74½	....	....	74⅝	74⅞
Oats—					
May	56½	....	55⅜	56¼	56⅝
July	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛	50½	50⅝
Sept.	43	43¼	42⅝	43	43⅛
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
May	1.08⅝	....	1.08¼	1.09¼	1.09¼
July	1.03⅝	....	1.03	1.03⅛	1.03⅜
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	1.02	....	1.01¼	1.02	1.02
July	95	....	94⅞	94⅝	94¾
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.05¾	1.05⅞
July	....	....	....	1.07⅝	1.07⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.06⅝	1.06⅝
July	....	....	....	1.07¼	1.07½
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	17.07	17.10	16.92	17.05	17.20
July	17.45	17.52	17.32	17.42	17.55
Sept.	17.80	17.87	17.65	17.00	17.87
Lard—					
May	9.50	9.80	9.72	9.77	9.82
July	9.92	9.97	9.87	9.95	9.97
Sept.	10.20	....	10.10	10.17	10.20
Ribs—					
May	9.52	....	9.42	9.57	9.57
July	9.72	9.75	9.65	9.72	9.80
Sept.	9.90	9.95	9.85	9.92	9.95

Cotton.

New York, April 9.—Cotton futures opened barely steady; April, 10.82c; May, 10.89c; June, 10.93c; July, 11.02c; August, 11.02c; September, 11.09c; October, 11.17c; November, 11.18c bid; December, 11.21c; January, 11.20c; February offered 11.19c; March, 11.28c.

The cotton market opened barely steady at an advance of four points on April but generally 2 to 5 points lower and sold about 6 to 8 points net lower before the end of the first hour under heavy realizing by recent Wall street and southern buyers. Rather disappointing cables, the better average of the flood news from the Mississippi valley and a favorable view of the weather map seemed to account for the selling, but the market met good support on a scale down and during the middle of the morning was 2 or 3 points up from the lowest.

The western belt forecast calling for cloudy or unsettled weather except in West Texas and predicting showers for the East Texas coast, may have inspired some buying at the early decline. At any rate the market became very active and firm toward the end of the first hour and prices made new high records for the movement, with the active months selling about 2 to 8 points net higher on renewed covering and aggressive bull support. Realizing checked the advance and slight reactions occurred, but the market again firmed up before midday on reports of higher spot market and prices at noon were about 4 to 9 points above the closing figures of yesterday.

Spot quiet; middling uplands, 11.25c nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 32,000 bales, against 34,144 last week and 12,940 last year. For the week, 110,000, against 158,178 last week and 38,444 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 5,421, against 4,802 last year; at Houston 5,308, against 1,300 last year and at Galveston, 11,194, against 6,305 last year.

New York Stocks.

New York, April 9, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atl. Coast Line	141¾	143⅛	141⅝	143
Am. Loco. com.	42½	44¾	42¼	44½
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	129	129⅞	128⅞	128¾
Atchison	109⅞	110¼	109½	109¾
Am. Car & F. Co.	60	61⅝	60	61¼
Anaconda	43½	43¾	43⅜	43⅞
Amal. Copper	81¾	83⅛	81⅝	83
Am. Smelters	87⅜	88¼	87¾	87⅞
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	61⅝	61⅝	61	61
Am. Steel Fdy	33	34	33	34
Am. Tel. & Tel.	145¾	146⅜	145¾	146¼
Am. Tobacco pfd	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Am. Cotton Oil	54⅝	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞
Am. Beet Sugar	62	64	61½	64
Balt. & Ohio	108⅝	109¼	108½	109
B'lyn R. Trans.	84¼	84¼	84	84¼
Cast I. Pipe com	17¼	18¼	17¼	18¼
Cast I. Pipe pfd	55½	55½	55½	55½
Beth. Steel com.	35¾	36¼	35½	36¼
Chicago & G. W.	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Chicago G. W. pfd.	39	39	39	39
Canadian Pac.	246¾	247¼	246	247¾
Colorado Fuel	32¼	34¼	32	33¾
Ches. & Ohio	80¼	81⅝	80	81⅝
Central Leather	25⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26¾
Consolidated Gas	145¼	145¾	144⅝	145¾
Can common	27¾	27¾	26⅝	27½
Can pfd.	109¼	110¼	109½	110⅛
Chino Copper	28½	29¼	28½	29
Corn Product com.	16	16	15⅞	15¾
Del. & Hudson	172	172⅛	172	172⅛
Distillers' Sec.	33⅞	34⅛	33½	33⅝
Erie com.	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
Erie 1st pfd	56	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝
Erie 2nd pfd	46	46	46	46
Gt. Northern pfd.	135	135⅝	135	135½
Gt. Northern Ore	41⅜	42⅝	41⅝	42½
Ill. Central	130	131⅝	130	131⅝
Int. Harvester com.	115⅝	117⅝	115⅝	117
Interborough com.	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20½
Interborough pfd.	60⅛	60⅝	60¼	60⅝
K. C. Sou. com.	28⅛	28⅝	28½	28½
Lehigh Valley	167⅜	168⅛	167¼	167½
Louis. & Nash.	157⅝	163	157⅝	162¾
Laclede Gas	107¼	107¼	107	107⅛
Merc. Marine pfd.	24⅝	25	24¾	25
Missouri Pacific	45⅝	46¼	45	45¾
M. S. M.	140⅝	140⅝	140¼	140⅝
M., K. & T. com.	31	31⅛	31	31
Miami	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
North. Pacific	123⅛	123⅝	122½	123¾
National Lead	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾
Nevada Con's	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
Northwestern	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝
North Am. Co.	81½	81¾	81½	81¾
N. Y. Central	113⅛	114¼	113¼	114¼
Nickel Plate com.	56½	56½	56½	56½
N. & W. com.	113⅝	114	113⅝	114
Ont. & Western	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40¼
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	36	37⅛	36	36½
Penn. Ry.	125¼	126	125¼	125¾
Pacific Mail	34¼	34¼	34	34⅝
People's Gas Co.	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
Ray Con's.	19¾	20	19⅝	20
Reading com.	164⅜	166⅜	163⅜	166½
Rock Island	30¼	30¼	29¼	29¾
Rock Island pfd.	59	59⅝	57¾	58⅝
Rep. I. and S. Co.	23⅞	25	23⅞	24⅝
Rep. pfd.	77	80¼	77	79¾
Ry. Steel Springs	34¼	35½	34½	35¼
South. Ry.	30⅜	31⅛	30¼	31
South. Ry. pfd.	74⅝	75¼	74⅝	75¼
St. Paul	111¼	112⅜	111¼	111⅞
South. Pacific	114⅜	115⅛	114⅝	115
So. Pac. Con. 4's	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Sloss-Shef. com.	48	48⅜	48	48¾
Toledo Rys. & Lt.	6½	6½	6½	6½
Texas Oil Co.	96	96	96	96
Texas Pacific	25⅛	25½	25½	25¼
Tenn. Copper	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝	41¾
Union Pacific	174¼	175⅝	173⅝	175¼
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	103⅝	104	103⅝	103¾
U. S. Steel	71¾	72⅜	71⅜	72⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	112¾	113	112¾	113
U. S. Steel 5's	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
U. S. Rubber com.	56⅜	56⅜	56	56½
Utah Copper	64⅜	65	63¾	65
Virginia Chem.	53⅞	54⅜	53⅝	54⅜
Western Md.	62	62	62	62
Wabash com.	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8⅜
Wabash pfd.	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¾
Western Union	83¼	84⅛	83⅛	83⅝
Westinghouse	76	77⅜	76	76¾

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, April 9.—Hog receipts were light and the market ruled 5c lower. Packers led buying.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $8.05@8.10; good mediums, $8.05@8.10; heavy yorkers, $8.05@8.10; light yorkers, $7.50@7.90; good pigs, $6.75@7.10; bulk of sales, $8.05@8.10; good mixed, $8.05@8.10; roughs and stags, $5.00@7.00.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, $6.75@7.00; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs., $6.25@6.75; fair to good, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $6.00@6.50; common and light steers, $5.25@5.75; choice fat cows, $5.00@5.50; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.75; common cows, $3.50@3.75; canners and cutters, $2.50@3.50; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; choice fat heifers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.50; common to light heifers, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.50; stockers, good to choice, $4.00@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $4.00@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@50; canners and cutters, $2.00@3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $6.00@6.25; good to choice mixed, $5.00@5.50; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; culls and common, $3.00@4.00; lambs, choice, $8.00; fair to good, $7.00@7.50; culls, $5.00@6.00; yearlings, common to fair, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $9.00@9.25; fair to good, $8.00@8.50; common to light, $7.00@7.50; heavy and feed, $6.00@7.00.

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Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; heavy Yorkers, $8.30; light Yorkers, $7.90; pigs, $7.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $5.60; top lambs, $7.25. Calves—Receipts, 500; top, $8.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; beeves, $5.40@8.70; Texas steers, $4.50@5.90; western steers, $5.40@6.85; stockers and feeders, $4.25@6.60; cows and heifers, $2.60@6.70; calves, $5.75@8.50. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market dull, 5c under yesterday's average; light, $7.45@7.87½; mixed, $7.55@7.95; heavy, $7.60@7.95; rough, $7.60@7.70; pigs, $5.20@7.40; bulk of sales, $7.75@7.90. Sheep—Receipts, 14,000; market steady to strong; native, $4.50@6.50; western, $4.50@7.00; yearlings, $5.75@7.20; lambs, native, $5.65@7.85; western, $6.25@8.30.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 650; active and ready to strong. Veals—Receipts, 700; slow at $5.00@9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 6,400; slow; heavy and mixed, $8.25@8.30; Yorkers, $7.60@8.30; pigs, $8.10@8.40; roughs, $7.20@7.30; stags, $5.00@6.25; dairies, $7.85@8.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,800; slow; lambs, $5.50@8.50; a few, 8.55; yearlings, $7.00@7.50; wethers, $6.25@6.50; ewes, $5.85@6.15; sheep, mixed, $3.00@6.25; clipped lambs, $7.00@7.25; a few, $7.50; clipped wethers, $5.50@5.75.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, April 9.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market strong. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market weak. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; market 5@10c lower; mediums, $8.00; yorkers, $8.10; light yorkers, $8.10; pigs, $7.10; roughs, $7.00; stags, $5.75.

Boston Wool.

Boston, April 9.—There was a moderately heavy volume of trading in the wool market during the past week. Price changes were small. Territory wools were generally steady while domestic fleeces and pulled wools were steady and firm. Mills are working steadily on initial orders and a good heavyweight season appears to be in prospect. Asking prices on the new clip in the west are comparatively high.

New York Produce.

New York, April 9.—Flour quiet and lower to sell. Wheat—There was a small featureless trade in wheat early, prices ruling a shade easier under fine weather west, liberal receipts and indications of a good increase in the world's visible; May, $1.09@1.09¼; July, $1.03@1.03¼. Pork firm; mess, $19.00@19.50; short clear, $18.00@19.00. Beef firm. Lard easy; middle west, $9.90@10.00.

Raw sugar quiet; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.80c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.30c; molasses, 89 test, 3.55c; refined easy. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay firm. Hides quiet. Leather steady. Butter firm; receipts, 8,900 tubs; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 21@23c. Cheese firm; receipts, 3,062 boxes; state, whole milk, held, white or colored, specials, 19½@20c; do. average fancy, 19¼c; state, whole milk, current make, undergrades, 18@18¼c. Eggs firm; receipts, 27,281 cases; fresh gathered, firsts, regular packed, 20¼@22c; fresh gathered seconds, 20¼@21c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 23c. Poultry—Dressed quiet but firm; western fowls, 14½@17c; turkeys, 14@22c.

MEXICO HAILS RETURN OF DE LA BARRA WITH HIGH HOPE

Mexico City, April 5.—No other event holds as much of speculative interest in the Mexican political situation as the arrival here of Francisco Leon de la Barra after an absence of four and one-half months. All sorts of predictions as to his future part in national affairs are being made, according to the light in which the maker views the local situation, but in the main there are expectations that Senor de la Barra's influence will be of benefit.

Even the members of the Progressive Nationalist party, the men who sent the cabled dispatch to the absent ex-president advising him for the country's good not to return to Mexico, do not contend that he comes with the purpose of fomenting new difficulties for the administration. Their fear is that his name will be a rallying cry for the powerful discontents, among them the church party. The influence of this party in Mexico is difficult to determine. Political party life in Mexico is, as a matter of fact, generally impossible to predict for any period of time, for the plain reason that there have never previously existed free political organizations.

Is Always Respected.

While popular support for one allegiance or another, however, is yet a matter of the personal popularity of the leaders, Senor de la Barra has been differentiated from the others by his ability to command a continuous attitude of respect on the part of Mexico at large. Whether from a sense of fairness toward Francisco Madero when the latter was making the political campaign that preceded his formal election to the presidency, or from an astute sense that the future held possibilities of more lasting pre-eminence in his country, Senor de la Barra declined the nomination as an opposition candidate which the Catholic party tried to force upon him.

When, two days previous to his departure from Paris on his return to Mexico, the members of the progressive Constitutional party, all known as intimates of the Madero administration, sen the message warning against the return, the publication of that communication aroused a protest which was in no sense confined to the Catholic party. The students of the National University's allied schools, an erratic but influential political element, were among the loudest in their denunciations of the action. Praise for the past record of the returning ex-president rang only less loudly than denunciations of the sentiments which inspired the warning cablegram. President Madero, quick to sense the current of popular feeling, hastened to characterize the act of his party associates as ill-judged and to add his contribution to the praises of the man who had helped to make him president.

Diaz Stock Goes Up.

Having been an official representative of the Diaz regime, however, the men who are most blindly attached to the results of the Madero revolution hold that Senor de la Barra can never represent any other element in Mexican politics. Months of revolutionary turmoil since the accession of Francisco Madero have produced in many quarters a revulsion of feeling which is elevating the memory of President Diaz into unmistakable favor. Such feeling is likely to redound to Senor de la Barra's benefit, and it seems likely that in the course of ordinary events he may be looked to as one of the future favorites of popular confidence.

It may, at the same time, be a reasonable presumption that he is too old a man in politics to permit the wine of personal popularity so to enter his head as to wrongly affect his actions. By those who claim to know Senor de la Barra best, it is predicted that his activities will be devoted to bringing together the warring factions, with the object of giving back to Mexico the conditions of peaceful security which are its most crying need. They contend that he will powerfully restrain any ill-judged activities on the part of enthusiasts and convert such support into a power which, while it may eventually land him safely in the presidency, will give its first attention to establishing order and giving Mexico another chance to demonstrate that it can, in some way, rule itself.

Rebels' Guarantees.

Announcement simultaneously by Pascual Orozco and Emiliano Zapata that they were ready to guarantee to property holders in their "jurisdictions" the security of their possessions indicates a desire to call forth popular respect upon a ground that had hitherto been neglected. They chose to make the announcement at a time when the federal government had practically acknowledged that it was unable to offer any such guarantees.

While the ability of Zapata to make good his promise may be open to some doubts, it appears that Orozco has from the first been able to qualify as a popular protector in Chihuahua, which bespeaks a radically differing state of affairs in the two sections of the republic. The states of Puebla and Morelos are peopled with the folk of the "old Mexico." A dozen generations of regimes of banditry and alien inexperience to establish popular authority, produce a race in whose imagination there can linger no image of even approximate republican rule. In action they are not unlike the American backwoods mountaineer, who settles his own questions of justice and keeps a gun in readiness for the advancement of his personal interests. Unlettered and out of touch with the rest of the world, the Mexican backwoodsman needs no captain to lead him on forays for plunder. Taking away both Zapata and the pressure of governmental authority, conditions in Puebla and Morelos would probably be very little different from what they now are.

But northern Mexico breathes a different air. Its people, peon and landlord alike, have lived in the saddle too long and felt the freedom of the open spaces too long not to have developed a different individuality. Careless of the polish of civilization, of which they know much through contact with the busy life across the Rio Grande, they yet have a broader sense of genuine liberty and are more amenable to authority of their own making. Physically, as well as mentally, they differ from the south. They have more money, better clothes; they must work harder for a living in a more rigorous climate. They have never succumbed to the curse of landlordism as have their southern countrymen, and the "Chihuahuanese" has been a freer man from time immemorial. Consequently, with a modicum of liberty within his grasp, the northerner knows better what to do with it and will fight more intelligently for its retention. This has been the main secret of the difference between the Orozco army and that of Zapata. From general down to humblest camp follower, a difference of history characterizes the two bodies.

HUNDREDS DROWN AS SHIP SINKS

Cairo, Egypt, April 9.—The bodies of 17 victims of the collision have been recovered up to an early hour this morning.

Cairo, Egypt, April 9.—A large number of passengers were drowned last evening by the sinking of a Nile excursion steamer after a collision with another steamer in the vicinity of the great dam on the river about 15 miles to the northwest of Cairo and a few miles from Kalyub.

The steamer had three hundred passengers on board who had taken advantage of the Easter holiday to make a trip to the river dam. On the return journey up stream, and not far from the dam, the excursion boat collided with another steamer and sank almost instantly.

All on board were thrown into the river, but many lives were saved by the vessel with which the excursion boat had collided. Another passenger steamer and several boats from shore hastened to the rescue and picked up many of those struggling in the water.

It is not yet known how many lives were lost and the identity of the bodies recovered has not been ascertained.

TAFT ORDERS RATIONS TO GO TO SUFFERERS

Washington, April 4.—President Taft today directed the quartermaster general's department of the army to furnish rations to any sufferers of the Mississippi and Missouri river floods who are found to be in want. The President also promised Senator-elect James and Representative Russell., of Kentucky, to do anything in his power to aid those made homeless and deprived of the necessities of life by the flood.

A resolution is now before the house committee on appropriations which would place $250,000 at the President's disposal for the relief of the homeless in the flooded districts.

Sovereigns Make Collections.

London Mail.

The ex-sultan Abdul Hamid had in his palace the finest collection of precious stones ever brought together, some of which were recently sold in Paris. The tastes of the Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria run in the same direction. His collection of diamonds, sapphires and emeralds is estimated to be worth 600,000 pounds.

The kaiser, we are told, has a passion for old uniforms and boots and shoes of antiquity. Bavaria's regent has a love for old beer pitchers, especially those of his own country of the middle ages.

The late king of Sweden possessed a magnificent collection of rare books, engravings and medals, while Ludwig I. of Bavaria, rejoiced in a collection of umbrellas.

DIXON LETTER IS TO START THINGS

Calls on President to Prosecute Kentucky Postmasters for Fraud.

I'LL RUN AGAIN, IF BEATEN, SAYS T. R.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt last night said that if he were beaten in his present fight he would make another one.

In addressing a crowd at the railway station at Peru, Ind., he said: "If, after hearing me, you decide against me, very well. I'll try it again another time and try to get you."

Washington, April 9.—President Taft was called upon directly yesterday by Senator Dixon, manager of Colonel Roosevelt's campaign, to prosecute postmasters in Kentucky charged with fraud in connection with the primaries in that state last Saturday.

The letter constitutes one of the most scorching indictments of the political methods used in furthering Mr. Taft's candidacy that the preconvention campaign has produced.

While the President, upon the advice of Mr. McKinley, his campaign manager, may ignore Senator Dixon's letter on the ground that action would curtail the activities of federal officeholders in states still to elect, the United States senate hardly will do so.

Dixon's Letter.

The letter in part follows:

To the President—In recognition of deep sense of common honor and of the broad love of fair play which characterize the American people as a whole, and in the interest of the welfare of the Republican party, I submit for your consideration and action the following dispatch which I have received from the Hon. C. O'Rear, former chief justice of the supreme court of Kentucky and Republican candidate for governor:

"Later returns give Roosevelt First district, but chairman of McCracken county, who is deputy of postmaster at Paducah, signs the Taft certificate, though Roosevelt carried the county by 1,006 to 517.

"Carlisle county, Roosevelt had all but three, one of whom, the chairman, postmaster, signs Taft certificate. The district chairman is postmaster at Mayfield.

"Nothing approaching these high-handed methods has ever developed before in Republican politics."

Calls Acts Theft.

I call your attention to certain obvious acts emphasized by this telegram.

First—Several different specified federal officeholders are here charged with open and flagrant violation of the law of civil service regulations and of executive orders issued by the President of the United States.

Second—These acts were committed by supporters of your candidacy for renomination, and on the theory that they were in the interests of that candidacy.

Third—These acts operate to subvert the directly expressed wish of the majority of the voters in the districts where committed. In plain language, these acts constitute theft.

Fourth—Unless they are promptly repudiated by you, and those who committed them are immediately cited to trial, you cannot escape the charge of being willing to profit knowingly by such theft.

Fifth—In other words, you will become the deliberate receiver of stolen goods.

Commenting on the situation in Kentucky, Senator Dixon said:

Wil Appeal to Congress.

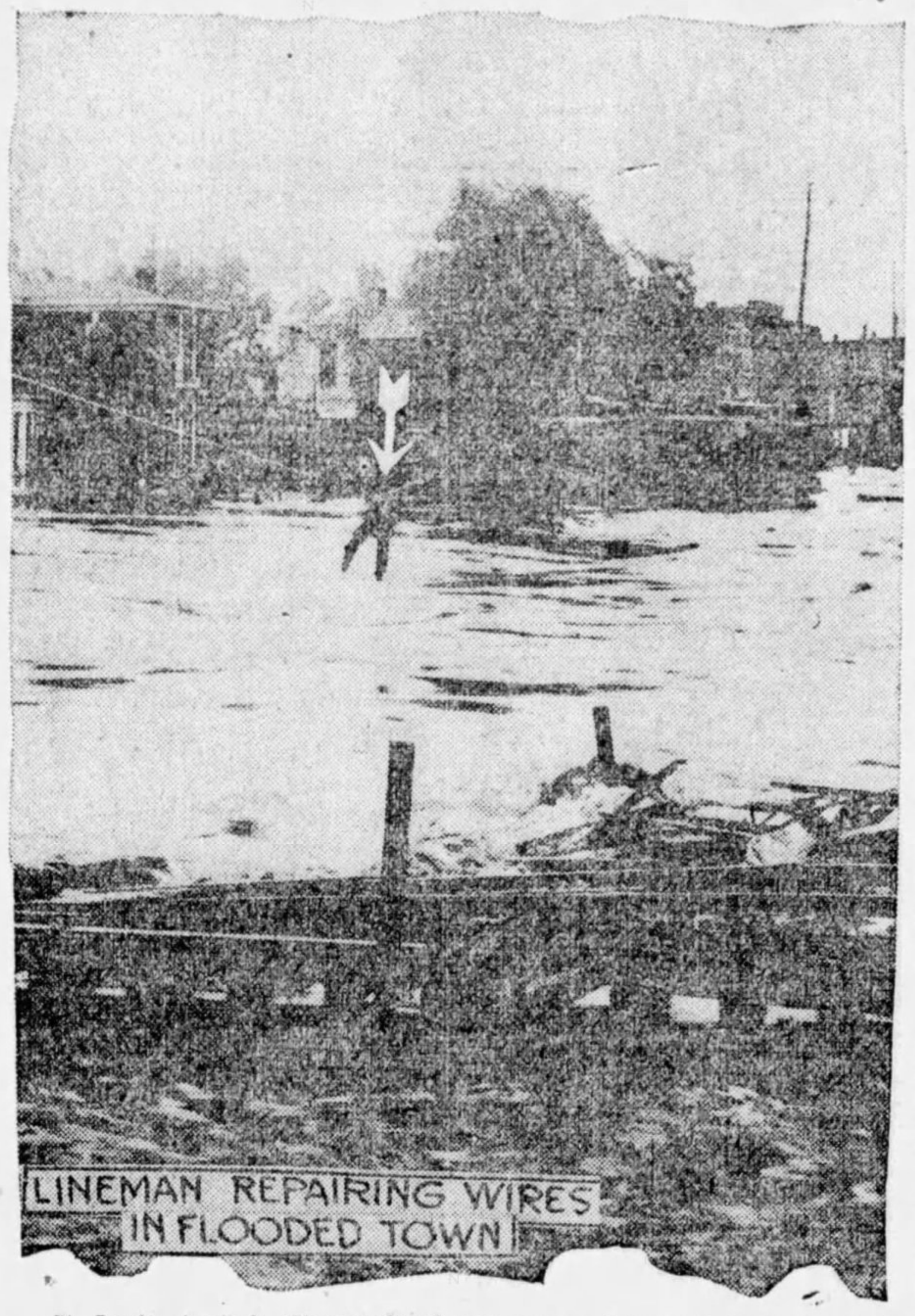
"This thing will be taken before congress within the next 24 hours.

"I cannot say just what our plans are, but congress will have official information and will be asked to intervene. It is not only the Kentucky affair alone that has aroused the people to a point where they are bound to register a vigorous protest. That is simply the straw which breaks the camel's back. The same thing has been done in almost every other state, and particularly in the southern states, where the federal machine does not scruple to use its power without regard to law and equity to bring Taft delegates to the convention at Chicago.

"It is now up to President Taft to declare himself. The people will await his answer."

Congressman McKinley, the Taft manager, said he had nothing to say when informed of the Dixon letter.

Where Wild Waters Hold Sway



St. Louis, April 9.—Thousands of men were put to work throughout the Mississippi and Missouri valleys to keep back the rush of water in the flooded districts. The situation at Hickman, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Cairo, Ill., and other points beggars description. The death list probably never will be known. The property loss will run into millions, and thousands of persons are homeless. The quartermaster's department of the United States army here is rendering aid to the suffering under orders from President Taft.

Items of Special Interest to Tillers

ISSUES ORDER TO AID SMALL STOCK RAISERS.

Washington, April 4.—In the interest of small cattle and sheep growers, President Taft today issued an order designed to break up the monopoly maintained by cattle and sheep kings on springs and small streams in the Great Salt Lake Desert, in western Utah. The order sets aside these oases and streams as public watering places.

CALLS POISONOUS MEAT OF 6-WEEKS CALVES.

Washington, April 4.—Arguing before the interstate commerce committee of the house today against the interstate shipment of live calves under six weeks old, Dr. Francis H. Rowley, of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, declared that the meat of such animals is poisonous. The bill under consideration would prohibit the interstate transportation of "bob veal" or of live calves not six weeks old unless accompanied by their mothers.

S. P. Cowan, attorney for the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas and the American National Live Stock Association, declared that the proper way to attack the evil is to amend the meat inspection laws so as to prevent the killing of unfit calves.

U. S. URGES USE OF NATIVE CLOVER SEED.

Washington, April 5.—Foreign clover seed, 12,000,000 pounds of which is imported annually into the United States, does not thrive well, as a rule, according to bureau of plant industry experts. Most of the imported seed comes from England and southern Europe and is said to give a small yield and not to be hardy enough for most parts of the United States. The department of agriculture is advising farmers to use American clover seed, about 60,000,000 pounds of which is raised here.

"TRIM SAILS" ON WOOL FOR TARIFF OUTLOOK.

Boston, April 8.—The Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market today: "The Boston wool market has witnessed a fair week for turn-over this week, principally in foreign wools, of which the greater part was South American cross breds. There has been a scattering trade in territories and a little business in odd lots of fleeces while or less pulled wools have been taken up on the lower level of values recently established.

"The outlook for tariff revision at Washington has apparently taken a turn for the worse from the point of view of the wool dealer as well as the manufacturer, and there is an evident 'trimming of sails' to meet the changing wind.

"The shipments of wool from Boston from January 1 to April 1, inclusive, were 71,988,501 pounds against 58,301,471 pounds for the same period last year.

SAYS FREE SUGAR WOULD HURT FLOUR MARKET.

Washington, April 8.—Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state, testifying before the senate finance committee today, said the free sugar bill would mean the abrogation of the agreement between the United States and Cuba which gives the United States an advantage of 20 per cent preferential in Cuban sugar exports; that it would seriously affect the Cuban market to which the United States now exports $60,000,000 of products annually, American flour being the principal item affected.

He referred to the pending negotiations in Ottawa, through which Canada expected to expend its trade with the West Indies to the detriment of the large market there for American flour.

Charles M. Pepper, an expert of the state department testified that the Cuban trade had increased greatly since the reciprocity treaty went into effect. Victor H. Olmsted, chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture gave interesting figures indicting the success of the beet sugar industry.

CHINESE CLEARED $20,000 YEARLY ON 30 ACRES.

Long Island City, N. Y., April 8.—A 30-acre farm, which for ten years has been devoted exclusively to raising Chinese vegetables for the restaurants in New York's Chinatown, is to be cut up into building lots. The proprietor of the farm, Louie Sun, has cleared nearly $20,000 a year on his garden, which is the only one of its kind in the east. His accumulated profits have been carefully invested and he will retire to spend his declining years on a small suburban estate near here.

TRY GROWING TURKISH TOBACCO IN U. S.

New York, April 8—Considerable interest is evinced by the New York tobacco trade in the report from Dinuba, Cal., that betwen 300 and 400 acres in the vicinity of that place will be devoted this year to the growing of Turkish tobacco. If successful the experiment will mean that a great deal of trouble and expense will be saved for American Cigarette manufacturers. More cigarettes are made in this city and in any other city in the world.

The present supply of desirable Turkish tobacco is controlled by a French syndicate, and in many cases domestic manufacturers are forced to pay this combination a royalty of 19 or 20 cents a pound in addition to the duty.

TENNESSEE HONORS TAYLOR

Dead Senator's Body in State in Capitol at Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., April 4.—The people of western and middle Tennessee paid their final tribute to the memory of "Fiddlin' Bob"—Senator Robert Love Taylor—today. Through the sombre-shadowed hall of the house in the state capitol thousands of persons walked slowly past the body of the dead senator who succumbed in Washington Sunday.

Nashville today suspended all business, and the capital gave itse'f over to providing for thousands of visiting Tennesseeans.

RECORD IN HAPPY MARRIAGES

Chicago Swedish Pastor's Knots Stay Tied, He Says.

Chicago, April 4.—Rev. Herman Lindskog, of the St. Ansgarius' Swedish Episcopal Church, who on Easter Sunday will celebrate the 50th anniversary of his pastorate, claims a record in the number of couples married, where the matches have proved happy. Out of 4,607 marriages at which he officiated, only two couples, he says, have been divorced. St. Anagarius' Church is generally known as the Jenny Lind Church because of a large donation made to it by the famous Swedish singer.

To Make Paper Money Smaller

Washington, April 9.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh will recommend to congress soon that the paper money of the United States be substantially reduced in size and every denomination made uniform in design.

It is contemplated to make all notes 6 by 2½ inches, a reduction of one-third, the present dimensions being 7.28 by 3.04 inches. The proposed plan would reduce the number of designs for United States notes and gold and silver certificates from 19 to 9. Mr. MacVeagh estimates that the changes would result in a saving of more than $600,000 annually. The secretary of the treasury could make the innovations with respect to the United States notes and certificates without congressional assent, but it requires legislative authority to change the design of the national bank notes. A uniform national bank note, instead of the multiplicity of designs now in use by the 7,000 banks, will be proposed. The name or a number design rating each individual bank, it is said, could be printed on the notes by a process separate from the engraving of the plate.

TEN STATES LOST SURELY BY TAFT

Rejection at Polls Certain in States Having Free Preference Primary.

Washington, April 9.—Ten great states, with an aggregate electoral vote of 118, now have laws providing a free, full and voluntary expresion by the voters of their preference as to presidential candidates.

In every one it is a certainty that Mr. Taft would be repudiated at the polls, should he be the nominee of the Republican party in 1912. Mr. Taft cannot hope to carry enough states to affect the loss of these 118 electoral votes.

With the exception of Maryland, every one of these states is normally Republican. Col. Roosevelt's nomination will save all of them to the Republican party.

The states now having primary laws are California, with 13 electoral votes; Illinois, with 29; Nebraska, with 8; North Dakota, with 5; New Jersey, with 14; Oregon, with 5; South Dakota, with 5; Wisconsin, with 13; Massachusetts, with 18; and Maryland, with 8 electoral votes.

California's governor is strongly against the renomination of Mr. Taft and has enlisted himself actively in the campaign for Col. Roosevelt's nomination.

Lorimer District Only.

Illinois, with the opportunity to get an honest expression of the wishes of the voters, is sure to repudiate Taft. With the exception of Senator Lorimer's district, it is doubtful if Mr. Taft will be able to control a single delegate. The only serious fight anticipated, outside of Senator Lorimer's district, is in Chicago, where the machine politicians have built up a strong organization.

Progressive sentiment in Nebraska is so strong as to make certain the repudiation of Mr. Taft should he be nominated.

North Dakota already has shown Mr. Taft that he cannot count upon support from that direction, and in Wisconsin, the anti-Taft sentiment is so strong that the administration managers have not hoped to develop any strength. Oregon, with her five electoral votes may be counted upon to reject Mr. Taft and South Dakota will put a quietus on Mr. Taft's aspirations in that vicinity. Progressive sentiment in this state is as strong as in North Dakota, where Mr. Taft received the most stinging rebuke ever administered a President in the northwest.

New Jersey, Also.

The voters of New Jersey have given expression in various ways to their disapproval of Mr. Taft's administration and he has not a one to two chance of winning the state.

Massachusetts' attitude was clearly defined when the presidential preference primary bill was passed by the legislature, despite the strenuous efforts of the Taft machine politicians to defeat it.

In Maryland the anti-Taft sentiment is so strong that the state will go back into the Democratic column in the event of Mr. Taft's nomination.

DEMOCRATIC STATES TO NAME THE CANDIDATE?

Washington, April 9.—Two tables are presented herewith showing the electoral votes of 20 states which will take a prominent part in the presidential election. They are divided into two groups of 10 each and opposite each is set down the number of electoral votes it will cast for President:

State	Elec. Votes	State	Elec. Votes
Alabama	12	California	13
Arkansas	9	Illinois	29
Florida	6	Maryland	8
Georgia	14	Massachusetts	18
Louisiana	10	Nebraska	8
Mississippi	10	New Jersey	14
N. Carolina	12	North Dakota	5
S. Carolina	9	Oregon	5
Texas	20	South Dakota	5
Virginia	12	Wisconsin	13
Total	114	Total	118

Consideration of these two tables by contrast presents some striking points for the careful thought of Republican voters who are about to take part in the selection of delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago.

The first list includes 10 southern states that are absolutely certain to give their votes to the Democratic nominee, whoever he may be. Not one of these states has cast a single Republican electoral vote since the days of reconstruction, and no Republican candidate can hope to secure a single electoral vote from any one of them this year.

In the second list there are 10 northern states, nine of which are normally Republican and one doubtful. Whoever the nominee of the Republican national convention may be, he will have to secure, in order to be elected, at least half the electoral vote of these states.

Under the present machine system of running things in the national convention, it is proposed to let the 10 solidly Democratic states in the first group make the nomination of the man whom the people in the second group have rejected as their nominee, but whom these states must elect if he is elected at all.

The whole story of the Republican campaign is told in the foregoing lists if time is taken to analyze the situation.

If Mr. Taft is nominated at all it will be through the delegates of the southern states—states which will not support him for the election. On the other hand Mr. Taft will be opposed for the nomination by the northern states—yet they will be called on for the electoral votes to win for the man whom the southern states will have nominated.

Such is the situation presented. The question arises whether such a demand upon the loyalty of the northern Republicans can be pressed this year; whether the party ties are strong enough to stand the strain. In 1910—witness the congressional outcome—the strain was too great, and the ties certainly have not been materially strengthened since that time.

The men who are managing Mr. Taft's campaign do not expect Mr. Taft to be elected, in fact they know he cannot be, and their fight now is to keep the machinery of the Republican party in their own hands for future use.

MURDER TALE PROVES FALSE

Sailor Who Confessed Knabe Crime Was at Sea on That Day.

Pensacola, Fla., April 3.—Seth Nichols, the sailor who told the police of Portsmouth N. H., Monday that he killed Dr. Helene Knabe at Indianapolis October 23 last, was on board the United States cruiser Dixie the day of the murder.

This information, which brands Nichols' confession as untrue, was received here by wireless this morning from the Commander of Dixie which is engaged in target practice in the Gulf.

The Pony Express

A Pioneer of the Bell System

FIFTY years ago the Pony Express became the most efficient messenger service ever known.

Pony riders carried messages from Missouri to California, nearly two thousand miles across mountains and deserts, through blizzards and sand storms, constantly in danger of attack by hostile Indians.

Fresh horses were supplied at short intervals, and the messages, relayed from rider to rider, were delivered in the record-breaking time of seven and one-half days.

Railroad and telegraph took the place of the Pony Express carrying messages across the western territory. Today the telephone lines of the Bell System have done more, they have bound together ranch and mine and camp and village.

This network of telephone lines, following the trails of the Indians, connects with the telegraph to carry messages throughout the world.

By means of Universal Bell Service the most remote settler is no longer isolated, but has become a constantly informed citizen of the American Commonwealth.

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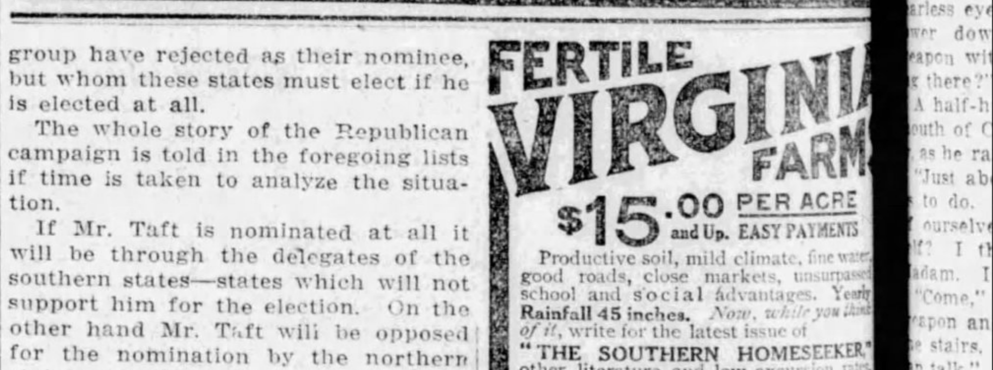

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Address, F. H. LaBAUME, Agr'l Agt., Norfolk and Western Ry., Box 3,043, Roanoke, Va.

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GRASS SEEDS

FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOVER and FIELD SEEDS ALSO A FULL LINE OF GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS. Write This Old, Reliable House. Catalogue Free and Price List. Grass and Field Seeds mailed you on application. The Henry Phillips Seed & Implement Co., 115-120 St. Clair St., Toledo.

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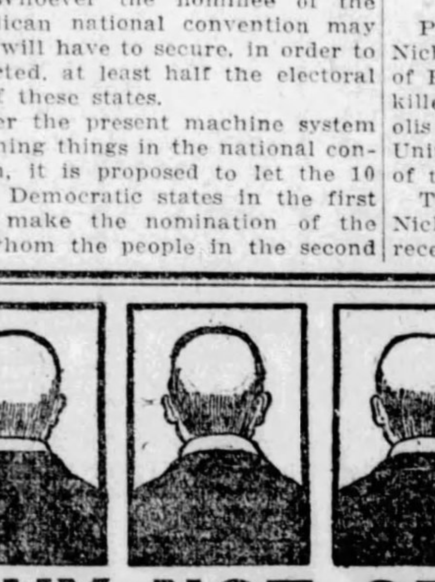
This Washer Must Pay for Itself



A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I wont wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 653 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

$1.50 House Dress for $1

Buy direct from the manufacturer and save the middleman's profit. Made from percale in black and white shepherd checks, navy, cadet blue, nurse's stripes, gray, mourning and light patterns. Also in lawn, in neat black and white figures and stripes. Sizes 34 to 46 bust measure. Give size and color wanted; 12 cents extra for postage.

ECONOMY MFG. CO. STA. C, TOLEDO, OHIO.

BRIGHTEN UP

Your home with the wonderful WHITE FLAME BURNER. Fits any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern and gives a light equal to electricity or gas. Safe, reliable. No mantle to break. Delights every user.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Sell like wild fire, make from $5 to $15 daily. Write today. Territory going fast. Beware of imitations. Sample post paid 35c stamps or coin, 3 for $1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.

White Flame Light Co. Dept., 80 Grand Rapids, Mich.

GO..BIA

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known American Cities, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our RICHLY ENGRAVED DOUBLE CASE WATCH, fitted with a guaranteed movement as a FREE GIFT. Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with addressed envelope and stamp for reply, to JAMES FORD & CO., 414 Law Exchange Building, Buffalo, N. Y. Winner is required to purchase a chain from us to wear with watch.

Make $20 a Day

PRICE $7.50 UP

with our wonderful Champion Picture Machine. Takes, develops, finishes photo in half minute; 300 an hour. No dark room. Experience unnecessary. Photo Post Cards and Buttons all the rage! You coin money anywhere. Small investment; big profits. Be your own boss. Write for Free Book, Testimonials, etc. AMERICAN MINUTE PHOTO CO. 604 Nehoc Blk. Chicago, Ill.

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Become an operative. Easy to learn from our years of experience. Study during spare time. New plan. Work fascinating. Salaries large. Detectives travel everywhere and are independent. Our booklet, "Increase Your Salary," sent free. Write for it.

WESTERN DETECTIVE SCHOOL 504 CONTINENTAL TRUST BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO

MAKE $200.00 A MONTH Be Your Own Boss

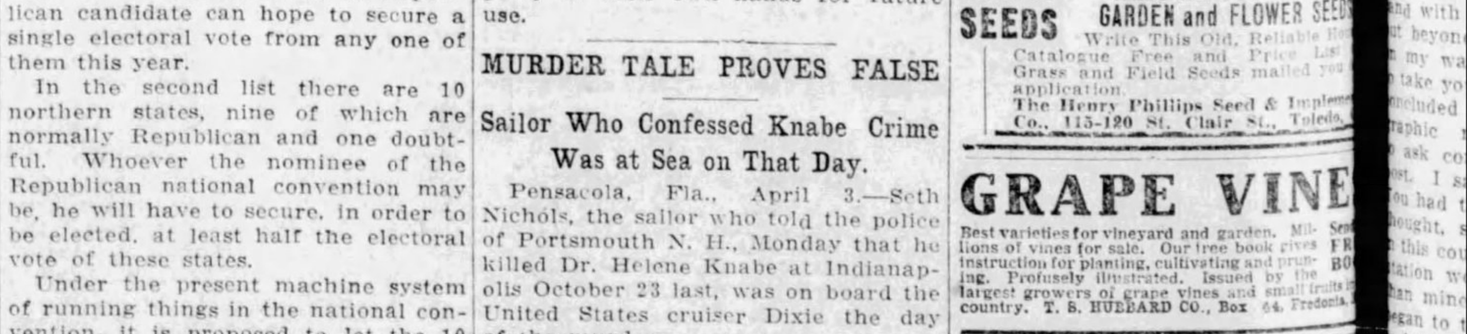
If you are making less than fifty dollars a week you should write us to-day. We can help you to wealth and independence by our plan. You can work when you please, where you please, always have money and the means of making barrels more of it.

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to be able to start out from home on a combined business and pleasure trip, stay at the best hotels and live like a lord, and clean up $10.00 every day? Work at fairs, amusement places, crowded street corners, manufacturing institutions, anywhere and everywhere, ten minutes' walk from home or on the other side of the globe. Just set a machine up any place you happen to select, and clean up $10.00 above operating expenses.

MY PROPOSITION is the WONDERFUL NEW CAMERA with which you can take and instantly develop six entirely different kinds of pictures, including Buttons, Post Cards, and four styles of Tintype Pictures. This remarkable invention takes fifty pictures an hour and requires no experience whatever. Every man, woman and child in the world wants pictures, and each sale that you make advertises your Camera and makes more sales for you.

I want to make you a special proposition on this Camera together with a Tripod and a complete outfit, ready to take 100 beautiful, sure to please pictures, and if you will write me today, I will send you by return mail full information regarding this wonderful money-maker, and make you a special liberal offer. Don't delay, but write me today.

L. LASCELLE, Mgr., 627 W. 43d St., Dept. 340, New York



WHY NOT GROW NEW HAIR NOW?

Do Not Imagine the Roots of Your Hair Dead while They are Lying Dormant in the Scalp

Investigate Koskott Method; Let us Send You Our New Book Free, for Koskott is Genuine

DON'T REMAIN BALD

READ every word of this if your hair is thinning, falling out, if you have dandruff or are becoming bald. Probably you have tried various tonics, lotions, shampoos, outfits, treatments, etc., without success. Why? Because they are wrong in principle; some of them actually promote baldness. If you tried you know. Modern scientists have absolutely proved the existence of one of the smallest parasites known to science, dermodex folliculorum. It gets on the scalp from combs, brushes, etc., that have been used by other people. They gather around hair follicles, exist upon the hair and its natural oil. The hair becomes weak and falls out, leaving the roots, which are soon stifled in morbid matter and covered by seborrhea. The dermodex folliculorum, like all microbes or infinitesimally small parasites, multiplies rapidly. This causes the falling of hair and baldness. By ridding the scalp of these minute "germs," clearing away the dandruff perfectly and promoting the natural feeding of the hair roots by pure blood and natural oils, the roots which have been dormant in the follicles, or under shell-like cover of morbid matter, are able to again send forth long, vigorous, healthy hairs. Imagine, please, a bulb or root of a plant corked tightly in a bottle, it will remain so for years until the bottle is uncorked and elements provided to permit growth. So it is with hair. Nothing can cause hair to grow from a root that is dead. BUT DON'T BE TOO SURE IT IS DEAD, even if you have been bald for years. Many proven cases show that hair is grown after a person has been bald for many years—the true reason being that the dormant "corked-in" roots were finally given a chance to perform their natural functions again. Koskott Treatment succeeds where all others fail, most wonderful hair-growing method in the world. We want you to prove it in your own case. We are so positive of success that we will give you a $1.00 box out of the Koskott Treatment absolutely free.

Dermodex Folliculorum, Greatly Magnified.

THIS KILLS YOUR HAIR

Koskott Treatment contains specially selected and scientifically compounded ingredients, the purpose of which is to quickly and gently clear the scalp and follicle apertures of the dermodex folliculorum and seborrhea and to cause the dormant roots to be properly nourished through the blood and oils, just as Nature intends. A light downy growth is often discerned within a few days, this develops rapidly into beautiful, SOFT, HEALTHY HAIR of natural color. Prove it yourself. NO MORE DANDRUFF.

We want to send a dollar box free out of our Koskott Treatment; we ask you to write for it at once, enclosing only 10 cents (silver or stamps) to cover part cost of mailing and advertising. Even this dime will be returned with extra stamps for your postage and trouble of writing, if you merely ask, so you do not risk a cent. Would we do this if we had any doubt? Of course not. We know you will be astonished and delighted. Do not waste time, act now. Save your hair. Every day counts!

Don't wait until you have combed out all your hair before using the Koskott Treatment. Don't wear false hair.

$1.00 BOX FREE

Microscopic view of ... hair shaft ... Dermodex Folliculorum ... Dandruff.

Address: KOSKOTT LABORATORY, 1269 Broadway, 490 F New York, N.Y.